

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

# PRESS

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

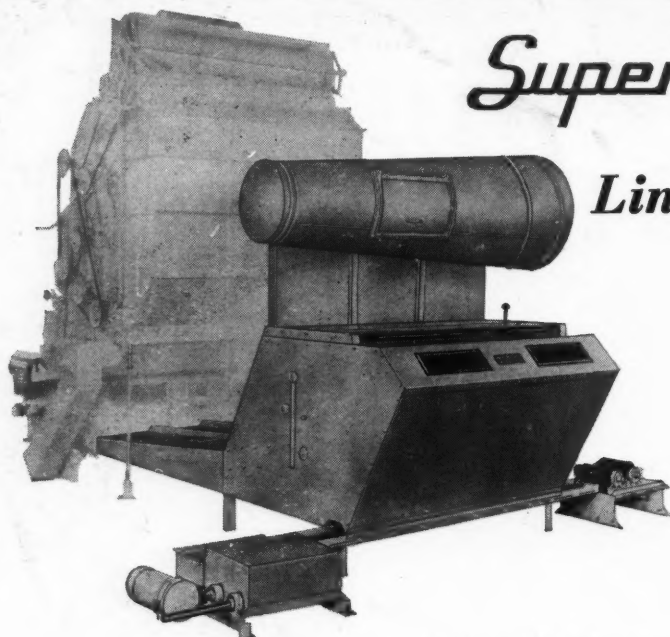
THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

51<sup>st</sup>  
YEAR

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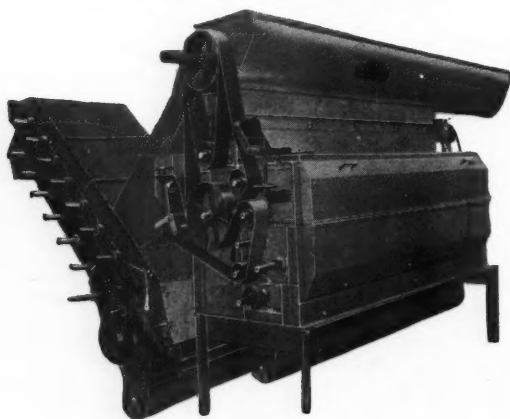
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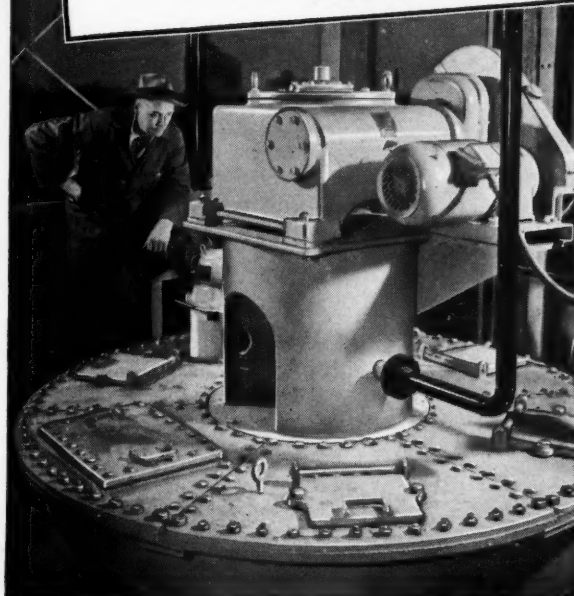
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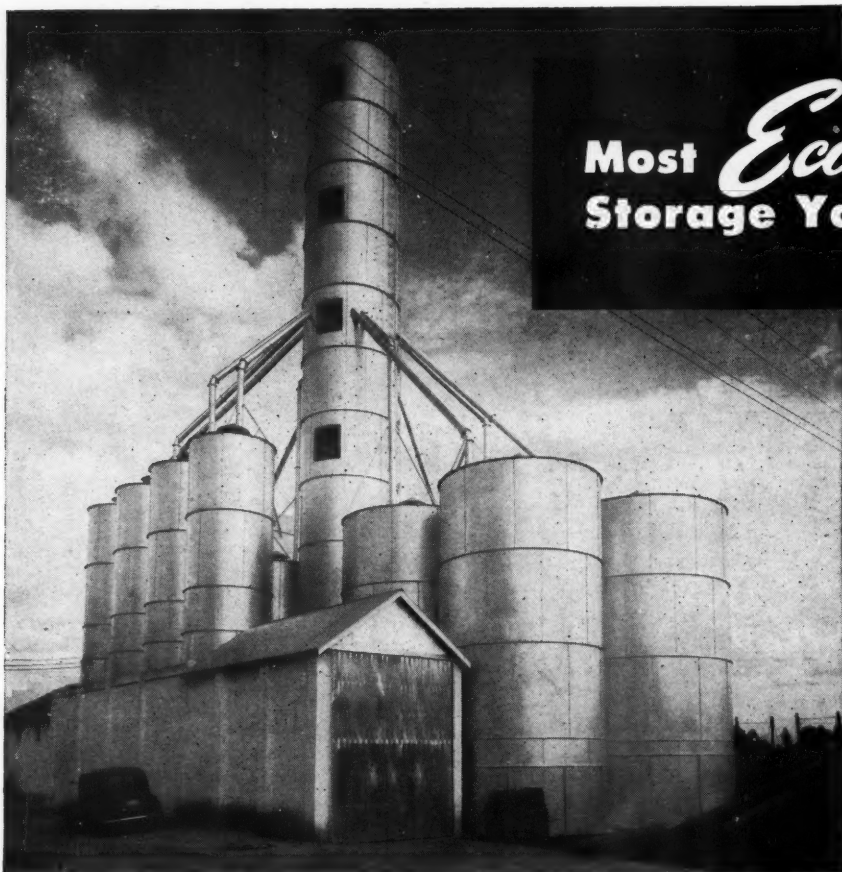
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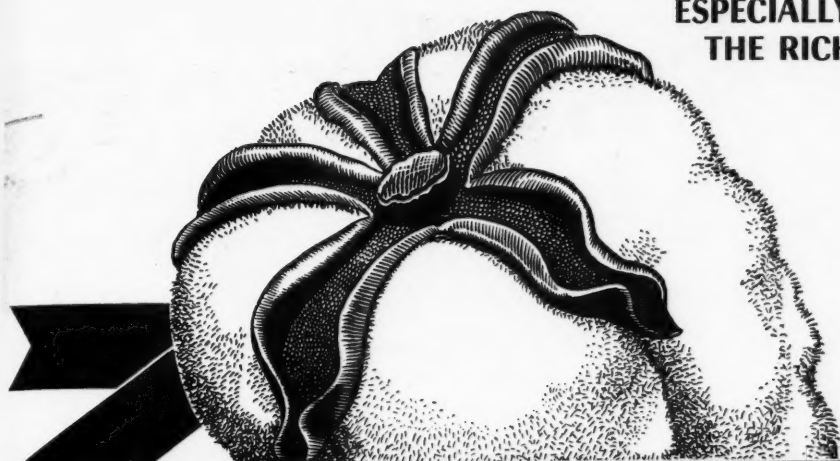
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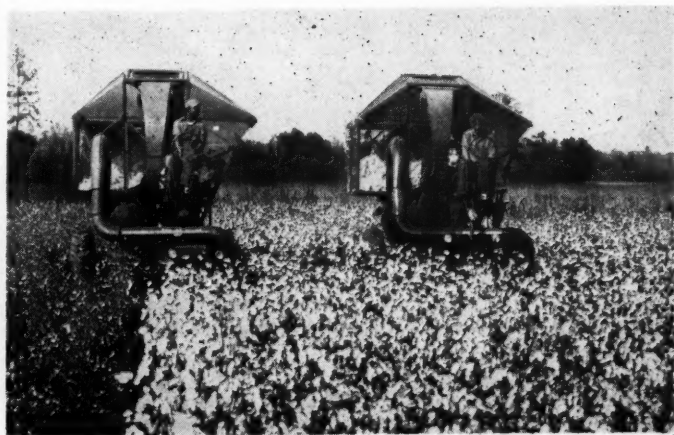


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# THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

**51<sup>st</sup>  
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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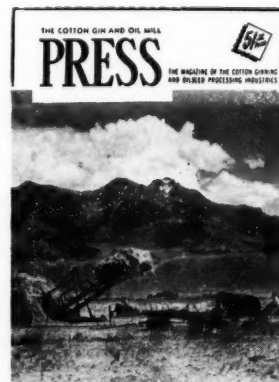
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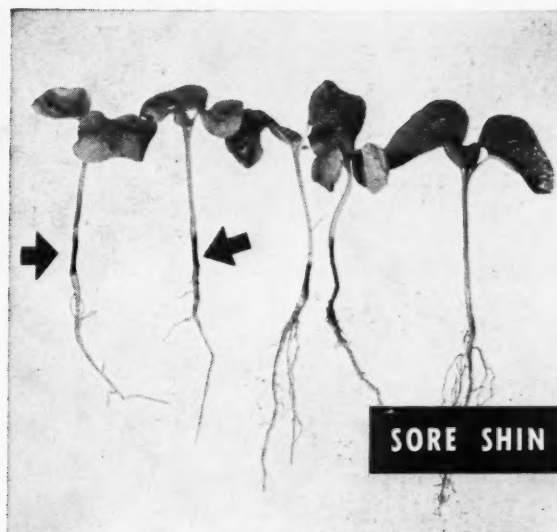
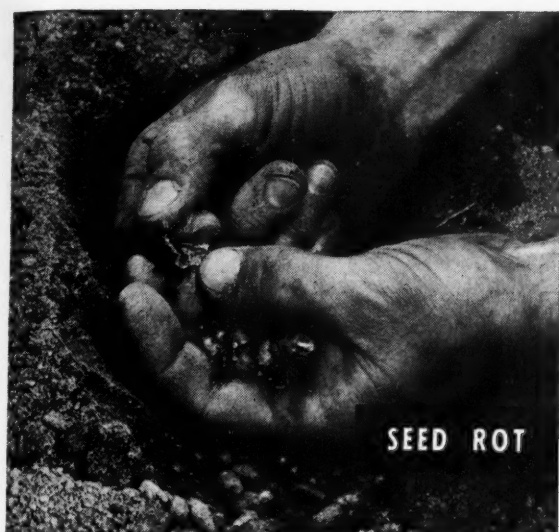
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## The Cover

■ THE COVER PHOTOGRAPH, by A. Devaney, was made during the haying season in Montana. Snow-crested Emigrant Peak makes a beautiful and inspiring backdrop for this interesting scene. Note that both horses and a tractor are used in this haying operation.



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## High Plains Area of Texas, 1946-48: Ginning Costs and Quality

**T**HE COTTON industry in the High Plains of Texas has assumed significant importance during the last 30 years. For the period 1920-29, the average annual production was approximately 235,000 bales as compared with 503,000 bales for the 10-year period ending with 1947. Production has ranged from a low of 95,000 bales in 1934 to a high of approximately 1,050,000 bales in 1937 and 1947. (USDA reports the High Plains produced 1,810,300 bales (preliminary) in the 1949 season.—ED.) Acreage planted to cotton in the past has been largely determined by the amount of rainfall during the winter and early spring months.

Large yearly variations in cotton production associated with wide fluctuations in weather conditions place an unusually heavy burden on the ginner. Sufficient ginning capacity must be provided to handle the large crops during bumper years and many of the plants must stand idle during the short crop years, with the remainder operating with relatively small volumes. In 1945, when only 108,073 bales were ginned, 80 of the plants were idle and the remaining 185 active gins averaged only 638 bales per gin. This compares with the bumper year of 1947, when only three gins were idle and the average volume was 3,859 bales.

Associated with the hazardous nature of the cotton growing and ginning industries in this area has been the extensive type of service required of the ginners. Largely because of growth conditions and an uncertain labor supply, cotton producers have been quick to adopt mechanical labor-saving devices in the production of cotton and to employ quicker methods of hand-snapping as compared with hand-picking in the harvesting season. Moreover, the use of the mechanical stripper has increased significantly during the last few years. It was estimated that approximately 3,000 of these machines were in operation in 1947 and they harvested about 15 percent of the crop, or 150,000 bales.

The harvesting practices commonly used in the area have presented the ginners of West Texas with difficult problems. Ginners in this area have been among the first to make extensive use of multiple cylinder overhead cleaners, master bur extractors, extractor feeders, driers, and other machinery to remove excessive amounts of extraneous material. Although there were no driers in use in 1931 when this device was relatively new, about 85 percent of all gins had such equipment in 1947. All the gins in 1931 were equipped with overhead cleaners, and by 1947 the number of cylinders had increased substantially, when two-thirds of the plants had 12 or more cylinders of cleaning. The proportion of gins having master bur extractors also increased during this period and prac-

tically all gins were equipped with extractor feeders by 1947.

In an effort to determine to what extent such machinery may overcome the effects of rough harvesting practices and be economically feasible, studies were conducted in this area in 1947 and 1948 to determine the comparative quality and cost of ginning services for plants having varying amounts of such equipment. Also, cost data were obtained for 1946 to provide a basis for a three-year analysis.

The gins were classified into two groups: (1) Specially equipped; and (2) standard gins. Those plants with fairly modern gin stands, one or more drying systems, a master bur extractor, extractor feeders, and 18 or more overhead cleaning cylinders or their equivalent in screening surface were classified as specially equipped. Plants failing in any one of these several requirements were placed in the standard group.

Even with some of the machinery setups differing very little in certain respects for the two groups, there were some beneficial results from ginning on specially equipped gins, particularly with roughly harvested or late season cotton. Because of the harvesting practices followed, the amount of foreign matter present in seed cotton as it arrives at the gins is at a high level throughout the season. The short staple and relatively coarse fiber of cotton normally grown in the area renders it more easily cleaned and less susceptible to machine damage by excessive seed cotton cleaning and conditioning machinery than are the cottons grown in other areas of the Cotton Belt. Nevertheless, the removal of such trash is a problem which requires close attention.

The early season hand-snapped cotton averaged about 25 percent foreign matter content as compared with 30 percent for late season cotton harvested by com-

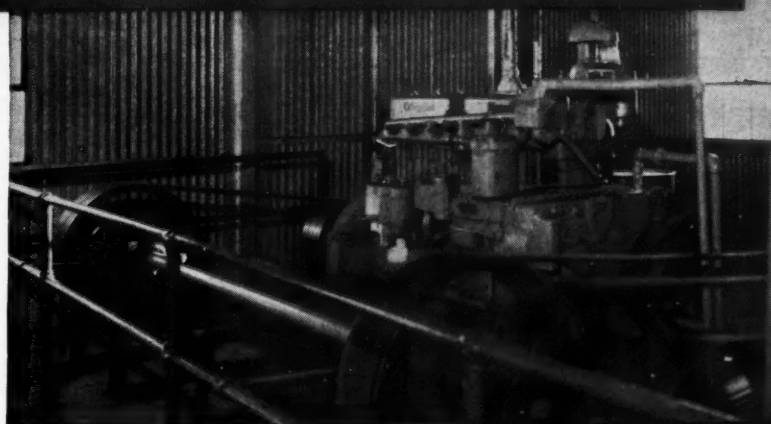
parable methods. The bulk of this foreign matter consisted of burs, stems, some leaf trash, and varying amounts of sand. Machine-stripped cotton contained about 38 percent foreign matter, which consisted largely of sticks, stems, burs, and green bolls. Although there was little difference in foreign matter content of cotton before cleaning and conditioning by the specially equipped and standard gins, the former group consistently produced cleaner and brighter cotton by such processing. The trash remaining in cleaned seed cotton ranged from 1.4 percent for early season hand-snapped cotton to 4.7 percent for late season machine-stripped cotton during the 1948-49 season for specially equipped gins. This compares with seed cotton cleaned by standard gins which had 2.3 percent trash remaining for early season hand-snapped cotton and 5.1 percent for late season machine-stripped cotton. The extra leaf and stem particles remaining in seed cotton after cleaning at the standard gins was enough to cause significant grade reductions in the lint as compared with the specially equipped gins.

Except during rare seasons of relatively heavy rainfall, the main benefits from seed cotton driers, as such, in West Texas are derived from conditioning the early season green cotton to minimize the danger of rough preparation and to condition cotton prior to ginning during the latter part of the season when heavy rains sometimes occur, as happened in 1947-48. Usually the humidity is very low during the time when the bulk of the ginning takes place. Under such conditions, the cotton is dry, and static electricity occurs to such an extent that it is difficult to get the cotton past the ginning machinery.

The more effective removal of foreign matter by the specially equipped outfits was reflected in significantly better

■ THE ARTICLE ABOVE summarizes a study planned and conducted under the general direction of John W. Wright, chief, Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch, USDA, entitled: "Evaluation of Cotton Ginning Costs and Quality, High Plains Area of Texas, 1946 through 1948." Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville (Miss.) Laboratory, and John E. Ross, Jr., also of the Stoneville Laboratory, had immediate charge of the collection and analyses of the data. The study was made possible by the cooperation of ginners in the area. In the area studied, cotton production is limited mainly to the counties of Bailey, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Floyd, Hale, Hockley, Howard, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, and Terry.—ED.

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grades during all ginning periods of both years. Bale value benefits of approximately \$3 on the average with the specially equipped gins resulted from premiums for lint of higher grade, together with bale weight increases associated with higher gin saw speeds and generally better conditioned gin stands.

During the late season ginning period of each year, the specially equipped gins handled a higher proportion of the total ginnings than did the standard gins. This provided a more extended season or greater receipts of the late season low grade cotton at the specially equipped gins.

Associated with the extensive ginning facilities required by usual harvesting practices followed and now being provided by ginners in the High Plains area of Texas is the high cost of making such services available. The original invest-

ment in ginning facilities in the High Plains of Texas amounts to approximately 25 million dollars, when based on prevailing prices and installation costs. With such large investments being made, it is increasingly important for ginners to have a thorough knowledge of ginning costs and how they are affected by wide fluctuations in volume, which accompany the hazardous production characteristic of the area.

The average replacement values of the specially equipped and standard plants, based on 1946 prices, were found to be \$75,988 and \$68,582, respectively, for the three-year period. The average present value of the specially equipped gins was \$49,842, and that of the standard plants \$41,986. The differences between replacement and present values of the two groups of gins indicate that they had been in operation approximately the

same number of seasons. The investment in ginning facilities per bale of cotton ginned ranged from \$28.59 in 1946-47, for all active gins, down to \$9.98 in 1947-48.

Except for seasons of relatively low ginning volumes, the most important items of cost are labor, bagging and ties, repairs, depreciation, manager's salary, and insurance, in that order. During seasons such as 1946-47, when low volumes prevail, depreciation, manager's salary, interest on investment, and insurance assume relatively more importance.

As a result of general growth conditions in West Texas, there is wide fluctuation in the average volume of ginning from year to year. In 1946, active specially equipped and standard plants averaged 1,552 and 1,668 bales, respectively. Costs per bale were \$13.67 for the specially equipped, and \$12.92 for the standard gins. In the bumper crop year of 1947, specially equipped plants had an average volume of 5,003 bales as compared with 4,150 bales for the standard outfits. Total costs of operation for the respective groups of gins were \$10.43 and \$11.39. Both groups of gins handled an average volume of approximately 3,400 bales per gin in 1948, and the total cost of operation, per bale, was \$13.25 and \$12.77 for the specially equipped and standard gins, respectively.

It is highly significant that the elaborately equipped plants operated at a lower cost per bale than did the standard gins at the average volume in 1947. At any specified volume level, the cost per bale of ginning at specially equipped gins was somewhat less on the average than that for standard gins except at the lower volume range. The lower costs per bale for standard gins at low volumes resulted mainly from lower fixed costs. With greater volumes, the higher gin-saw speeds and other modern practices of the specially equipped gins increase their over-all efficiency, which offsets the higher fixed costs and tends to cause lower costs per bale. Also, the specially equipped gins required less time for ginning than did the standard plants during both the 1947-48 and the 1948-49 seasons.

The proportion of total expense accounted for as fixed and operating costs varied widely with changes in volume. In the 1946-47 season, 67 percent of the total was fixed costs for the specially equipped gins with less than 1,000 bales, and 59 percent of the total was fixed cost for the standard plants in this volume range. On the other hand, fixed costs accounted for only 24 percent of the total for specially equipped gins and 23 percent of the total for the standard plants, for those gins with more than 6,000 bales in 1947-48.

The greatest single item of operating cost is labor. During seasons of relatively high volumes, labor expense approximates the total cost of all fixed items.

There is a direct relationship between volume of ginning and number of workers employed. As volume increases, the number of workers increases, and the man-hours required per bale of cotton ginned decrease. In 1946-47, when average volumes for the active gins in the two groups were virtually the same, there was practically no difference in the number of workers employed per gin. However, in 1947-48, when the specially equipped gins handled 25 percent more cotton than did the standard plants, the former group of gins on the average employed two more workers per plant.

(Continued on Page 18)

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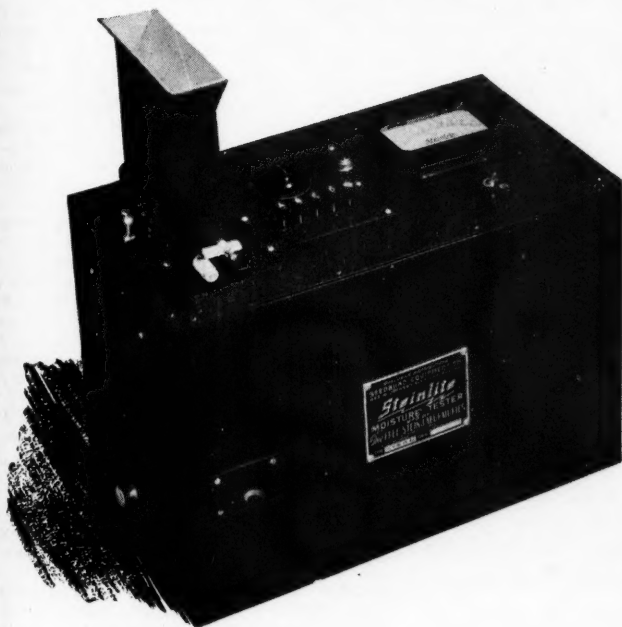


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## Ginning Costs and Quality

(Continued from Page 10)

Hourly wage rates were reflected in the average cost per man-hour. Because of greater labor efficiency resulting from significantly higher volumes, labor cost per bale was substantially lower for the specially equipped gins in 1947-48.

In contrast to most other sections of the Cotton Belt, many of the West Texas gins remain idle during short-crop years. In 1946 when only 232,313 bales were produced in the High Plains, 27 percent of the gins failed to operate. Of the 50 plants in the study that year, only 36 were active. When the idle plants were included in the analysis, ginning costs were increased from \$13.20 to \$14.68 per bale, with most of the increase being in such fixed items as depreciation, interest on investment, insurance, and taxes. Some expenditures were also made for repairs on the idle gins, causing an increase of nine cents per bale in ginning costs.

Income from ginning charges and sale of bagging and ties increased from \$11.26 per bale in 1946-47 to \$12.32 in 1947-48 and to \$13.34 in 1948-49. Ginning charges increased only nominally over this period. Therefore, most of the increase in income came from increases in sales price of bagging and ties, and from increased weights of seed cotton ginned per standard weight bale, especially in 1948-49.

Under present conditions, there appears to be little likelihood of charging higher rates for ginning at specially equipped gins than at the other plants. Therefore, ginners with the elaborately equipped plants, and those planning the installation of more equipment, must contemplate the possibility of attracting or maintaining adequate volume to offset the greater expense for depreciation and interest on investment associated with such elaborately equipped plants. The volume necessary to "break-even" from ginning charges and sale of bagging and ties was roughly one-half more than the average volume of the active gins in each group in 1946-47. The average volume of each group of gins was well above the "break-even" volume for both groups of gins in 1947-48, while it was only slightly above such level in 1948-49, even with a fairly good production record. "Break-even" volume increased from below 2,500 bales in 1946-47 to just over 3,000 bales during the following two seasons.

Results from one gin equipped with lint cleaners, during the 1948-49 season, indicated that the possibilities of improving the grade of lint from the type of cotton grown in this area appears to be good. Of 55 bales sampled at this gin, the quality of lint from 31 was found to be one full grade higher than that of the uncleaned lint. Lint from another seven bales was improved one-third to two-thirds grade, whereas 17 bales showed no improvement. Some of the grade improvement resulted from the action of the lint cleaners in reducing the incidence of spotted cotton. There was a resulting bale weight loss of nine pounds for early season hand-snapped cotton, 14 pounds for late season hand-snapped cotton, and 21 pounds for late season machine-stripped cotton associated with lint cleaners, owing to removal of foreign matter and fibrous material. This loss, however, was more than offset by the improvement in grade of lint. The removal of foreign matter was also reflected in less foreign



matter content of lint after cleaning and less picker and card waste in manufacture. No harmful effects of lint cleaning could be noted in manufacturing performance and fiber properties.

Probably the most important need is the development of an adequate system for reducing the prevalence of static electricity during certain times in the ginning season. Present attempts to combat static include the use of water hose to wet down cotton in wagons, overflow and gin stands, spraying water into the airline, introducing steam in the airline, and grounding machinery. Closely associated with this problem is the necessity to develop moisture controls for use in the ginning process in order that cotton will reach the cleaners and gin saws with a moisture content that is considered to be optimum for these two operations.

In conclusion, ginners should examine their operations closely in order to determine whether or not savings could be effected in some items of operating costs. Since labor accounts for such a high proportion of total costs, some savings might possibly be achieved by more efficient use of the labor force.

## Dr. F. F. Cowart Heads Ga. Experiment Station

Dr. F. F. Cowart has been appointed resident director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, to succeed Dr. C. C. Murray, associate director who was recently made dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens.

Dr. Cowart, who was reared on farms in central and south Texas, has been head of the Experiment Station's Horticultural Department since 1944. After graduating from Texas A. & M. College in 1931, he worked with USDA and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1936 he received his doctor of philosophy degree from Cornell University, where he had been a teaching and research assistant. Since then he has been with the Georgia Experiment Station except for two years with the Florida Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred.

• Growth and reproductive characteristics of the mesquite make eradication of the plant improbable. A long time control program may be the answer to the mesquite control program in Texas and the Southwest.

## How to Starve Cotton Pests:

### Stalk Destruction and Chemical Defoliation

Two steps to starve the boll weevil and other cotton pests—chemical defoliation of cotton and destruction of stalks prior to frost—are being suggested by the National Cotton Council to reduce early infestations of next year's cotton.

Stripping the plant of leaves through application of chemical defoliants not only removes a source of food for cotton insects but also makes it possible for sunlight and air to get to the bolls, thus reducing boll rot. Boll rot is most likely where foliage is heavy and growth is rank, usually because of wet weather and high fertility. Defoliation allows earlier harvesting, makes picking easier and reduces leaf trash especially where cotton is harvested with machines.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, in its twelfth cotton insect survey report for 1950 stressed that "early fall destruction of cotton stalks is one of the best and cheapest means of reducing damage from the boll weevil for the next season."

"Destruction of stalks before frost cuts off the food supply and breeding place of the weevil. The longer the time between stalk destruction and frost, the greater the number of weevils that die of starvation. However, it will do good to destroy stalks at any time before frost—even a few days before frost will be worth the effort and expense," the report stated.

"Early destruction of stalks is worth while when practiced by individual growers on a single field or farm, but it is much better when practiced on a community-wide or county-wide basis."

## Butler Buys Plant at Birmingham, Ala.

Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., nationally known fabricator of steel buildings, welded tanks, bolted tanks, grain bins, cleaners equipment and other metal products, has purchased a practically new steel fabricating plant at Birmingham, Ala., in order to better serve its customers in the southeastern states. The Kansas City company purchased the factory building, equipment and the 40-acre site upon which the building stands from W. L. Coston & Sons.

Acting manager of the Birmingham Division will be Floyd T. Read, formerly with Butler at Kansas City. Present employees of the Plate and Tank Division of W. L. Coston & Sons will be given opportunity to become a part of the Butler organization.

Glen C. Speakman, vice-president and general sales manager, stated that Butler is enthusiastic about the favorable prospects for the continued economic growth and expansion of the southeastern part of the U.S. He said, "We have for many years enjoyed a desirable volume of business in the Birmingham area. Many Butler steel buildings have been erected in the southeastern states and much of our oil equipment is in use there. Most of the petroleum solvent dry cleaning plants in this area use Butler equipment. Our new Birmingham plant will bring us closer to this fast growing area and will help us do an even better job of taking care of our customers."



# General Crop Report as of Sept. 1

Prospects for 1950 crop production remained encouraging, as most crops improved and only a few declined during August, USDA reported as of Sept. 1. Small grains filled well during the cool weather to overcome much of the disadvantage of lateness. Corn prospects remained virtually unchanged. Most other late growing crops and fruits improved or held their own, but growing conditions were less favorable for cotton.

Seasonal harvesting operations made satisfactory progress, despite unfavorable weather at times. Plowing and prep-

aration of fields was under way and some seeding in excellent seedbeds had been done throughout the Great Plains and in parts of the West. Pastures were unusually good.

Crops for which production prospects improved during August include flaxseed and soybeans. For peanuts the decline was relatively insignificant. The estimate of cotton production dropped 426,000 bales, or four percent, to a total of 9,882,000 bales.

With the decline in cotton insufficient to offset increases in other crops, the in-

dex of all-crop outturn is one point higher than on Aug. 1. The current total is 125 percent of the 1923-32 base, which is higher than in five of the last eight years and any year prior to 1946. Soybean production is now indicated at a record level. Flaxseed is virtually an average crop, but cotton and peanut crops are considerably smaller than average.

August weather, on the whole, was less favorable than usual for growing crops and farm operations. Average temperatures for the month were below normal in most of the important interior portion of the country, the same being true every week of the month for most of that area. Frosts occurred about Aug. 20-21 in parts of states from Michigan to Montana and as far south as Nebraska with heaviest damage in low places. August average temperatures were above normal in much of the Northeast and Atlantic coastal area, a strip along the Gulf of Mexico and in most of the West, mostly due to high temperatures during the final week of August.

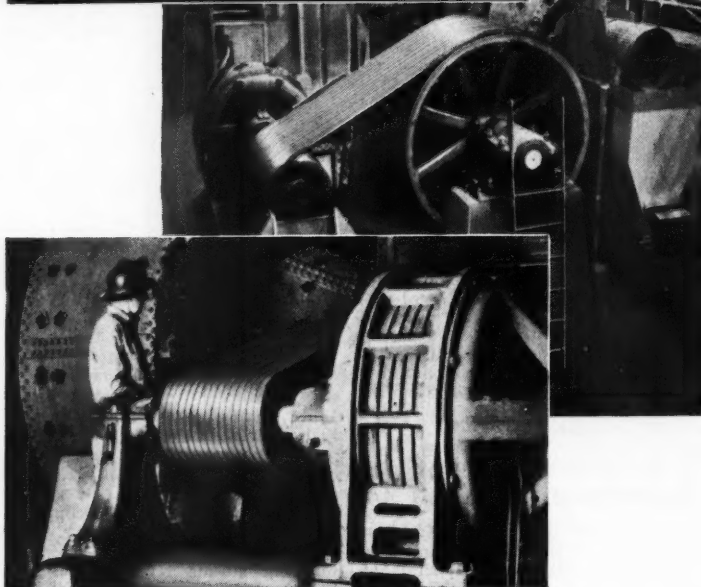
Rainfall was heavy in most of the areas where cool weather prevailed, running up to twice normal in the northeast, the central Mississippi Valley, the central and southern Great Plains and adjacent parts of Montana and Idaho. Rainfall was below normal in much of the Middle and South Atlantic area, the area about the Great Lakes extending into much of the northern North Central region, and in most of the West. No measurable precipitation occurred in most of California. Rainfall shortage affected crops in southeast coastal portions, in the far southwest, and adjacent parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Of the dry areas, all except the last-named received copious rains the first week of September. As a result, the soil moisture situation is mostly satisfactory.

Feed crop prospects are reported better than usual for the country as a whole, though slightly below average in the Western region. Another large crop of feed grains will provide amply for the nation's livestock. The total of nearly 125 million tons now indicated is slightly less than in 1949, and is well below the record outturn of 138 million tons of feed grains in 1948, but is more than in any other year. Making up the current total are 3,163 million bushels of corn, 1,482 million bushels of oats, 298 million bushels of barley and 185 million bushels of sorghum grain. When the heavy carry-over of feed grains, including record corn stocks, is added to this, supplies will be near-record, both in total and per animal unit. The number of animal units to be fed is expected to be about the same as last season.

Hay supplies also will be among the largest of record and are well distributed. With a carry-over of 15 million tons and the new cut of 107 million tons, the total of nearly 122 million tons will be the most liberal of record per forage-consuming animal unit. Furthermore, excellent grazing in pastures and harvested meadows and fields is reducing concentrate requirements rather generally. The reported pasture condition of 85 percent is much better than last year or the average and among the four highest for Sept. 1 in 35 years of record. Rains in late August and early September in dry areas are expected to improve pastures that were previously only fair. Range pastures also have a good supply of feed, except in scattered dry portions

(Continued on Page 44)

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## 1951 Flaxseed Price Support Is Set

• Next year's crop to be supported at average price of \$2.65 a bushel under plan similar to current one.

USDA's Production and Marketing Administration has announced that 1951-crop flaxseed will be supported at an average price of \$2.65 a bushel. This year (for the 1950 crop) the average farm support price, based upon 60 percent of the parity price for flaxseed as of April 1, is \$2.57 a bushel.

Support for the 1951 crop will be implemented in the same way as for the 1950 crop, by loans and purchase agreements, but in specified counties in Texas by direct purchases only. Terminal and county support prices for U.S. No. 1 flaxseed, as well as the discount for U.S. No. 2, will be established by the Commodity Credit Corporation to reflect the average support of \$2.65 a bushel.

Price support for the 1951 crop is announced at this time in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which stipulates that the level of price support for field crops be announced, insofar as practicable, in advance of the planting season. Planting

will soon be under way in the early producing areas.

Supplies of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of flaxseed) are smaller this year than last, being indicated at approximately 77.5 million bushels for 1950-51 as contrasted with about 82.7 million bushels for 1949-50. The 1950-51 supply consists of July 1 stocks of 16.8 million bushels of flaxseed, about 30 million bushels in the form of linseed oil and a 1950 crop indicated at 30.7 million bushels. In contrast, the 1949-50 supply consisted of July 1 stocks of about 20 million bushels of flaxseed, about 19 million bushels in the form of oil and a 1949 crop of 43.7 million bushels.

Loans and purchase agreements will be available from time of harvest through Oct. 31, 1951, in Arizona and California and in the Texas counties which are not designated for direct purchases; and through Jan. 31, 1952 in all other states. Direct purchases will be made, if necessary, in designated Texas counties from time of harvest through July 31, 1951.

Loans will mature Jan. 31, 1952, or earlier on demand in Arizona, California and Texas, and on April 30, 1952, in all other states. Producers electing to deliver flaxseed under purchase agreements must notify their county PMA committee within the 30-day period ending Jan. 31, 1952, in Arizona, California and Texas, and ending April 30, 1952, in all other states.

CCC will not assume any warehouse charges, except receiving charges (as

set forth in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement), incurred by producers prior to Feb. 1, 1952 in Arizona, California and Texas counties not designated for purchases and prior to May 1, 1952, in all other states. Under the direct purchase program, the flaxseed will be bought by CCC at the applicable support price for the approved point of delivery, less storage charges (including receiving charges) for such flaxseed under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, from the first day of the month following the month of purchase, through Jan. 31, 1952.

A track-loading payment of two cents a bushel will be made to producers for all flaxseed delivered to CCC on track at a country point.

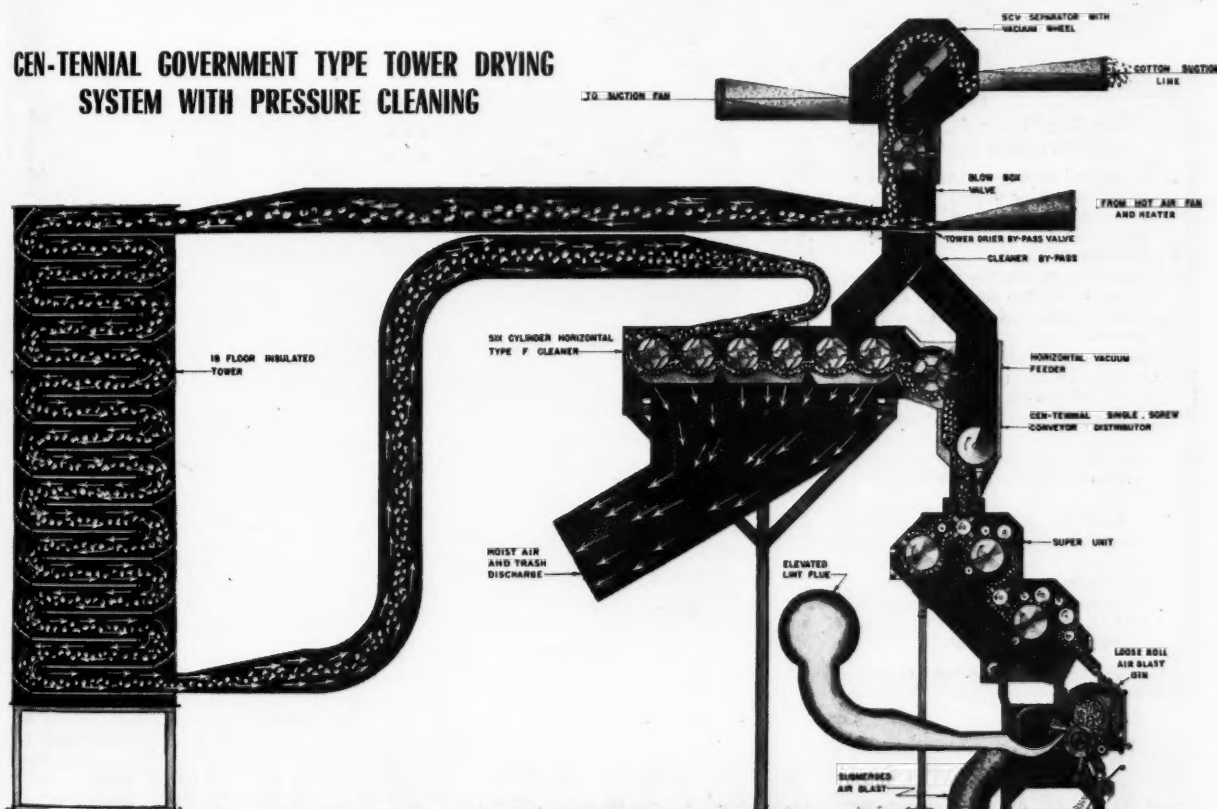
## New Soybean Mill Is Built At Foley, Alabama

A new \$250,000 soybean crushing mill which is under construction at Foley, Ala., for Baldwin Oil Mills, Inc., is expected to begin operations by mid-October, Mike Giuliani, vice-president, has announced.

Storage facilities at the plant also will be completed in time to handle the first of the soybean harvest in that area, he said.

• Fertilizer and lime needs of a soil can be determined by means of a chemical analysis made in the laboratory or in the field.

## CEN-TENNIAL GOVERNMENT TYPE TOWER DRYING SYSTEM WITH PRESSURE CLEANING



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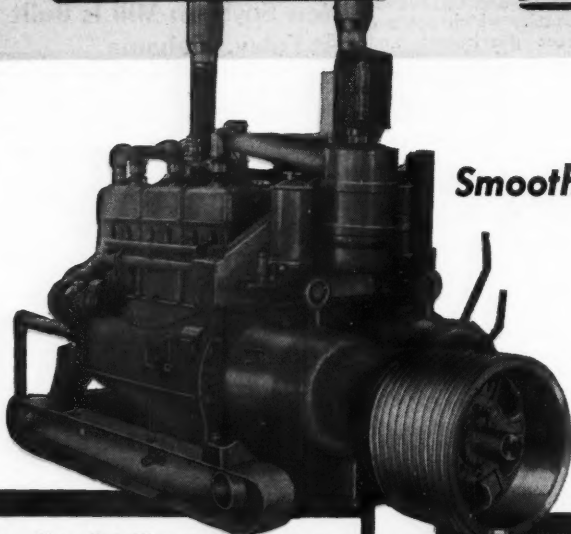
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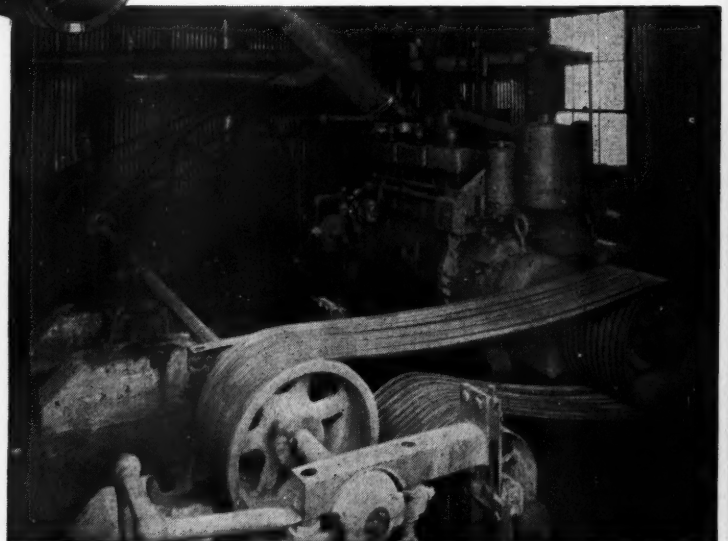


**Smooth Power for Continuous Duty....**

MM 1210-12A power is a proved way to cut costs. The MM 1210-12A unit with its low cost per h. p. offers you exceptional fuel savings and power value. Smooth 12-cylinder power with counter-balanced crankshafts minimizes vibration, lengthens engine life and lowers maintenance costs. Equipment driven by the 1210-12A lasts longer since there is less transmitted vibration.

**You Get These Plus Values with the MM 1210-12A**

- ✓ **Regulated Cooling** and water-cooled manifolds give uniform operating temperatures throughout engine for most efficient long-life performance.
- ✓ **Crankcase Ventilating** minimizes engine oil sludge for more effective lubrication and reduced maintenance.
- ✓ **Cylinder Head and Blocks** are cast in pairs and are removable for economical low-cost servicing.
- ✓ **Front Power Take-Off** for direct drive equips the 1210-12A for easy installation where conditions require opposite rotation or auxiliary drive.
- ✓ **Crankshafts and Connecting Rods** are drop-forged steel. Precision-built shell type bearings are replaceable.
- ✓ **Camshafts** are of wear-resistant Proferall metal with flame-hardened cams to produce an extremely hard-wearing surface.



MM 1210-12A units furnishing power requirements for the Dockery Gin at Ruleville, Miss.

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# From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**

and **JAY RICHTER**

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **USDA Goes on War Footing**—The U. S. Department of Agriculture is being reorganized to place it on a virtual wartime footing. New agencies are being created and old agencies revamped to handle control powers granted by Congress in the Defense Production Act.

The Department isn't ready to plunge headlong into controls as yet, but the administrative machinery soon will be in shape to begin operations on short notice. It will not differ greatly from that in effect during World War II.

There is every indication now that the Department will not be split into two separate agencies—War Food Administration and old line research agencies—as it was in the last war. Most of the old War Food agencies were re-grouped into the Production and Marketing Administration at the end of the war.

Texan Ralph S. Trigg, administrator of PMA, has been named to coordinate and supervise the Department's defense

program activities. Trigg, among farm groups and in Congress, is the most highly regarded executive in the Department. He has maintained good relations with Secretary Brannan and still kept clear of the Brannan Plan rowing, a feat some other USDA officials have failed to accomplish.

Trigg intends to operate the defense program in the field through state and county PMA committees, as well as through the regular commodity offices in principal cities. He will attempt to decentralize controls.

• **The New Setup**—The realignment of USDA administration resulted in the creation of two new agencies, changes in organization and functions of three others and the abolition of two agencies that have operated in peacetime.

Trigg created a new Office of Requirements and Allocations and a new Office of Materials and Facilities. Abolished

were the old Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch and the Support Management Staff. Only minor shifts in personnel, however, resulted from the changes in agency names.

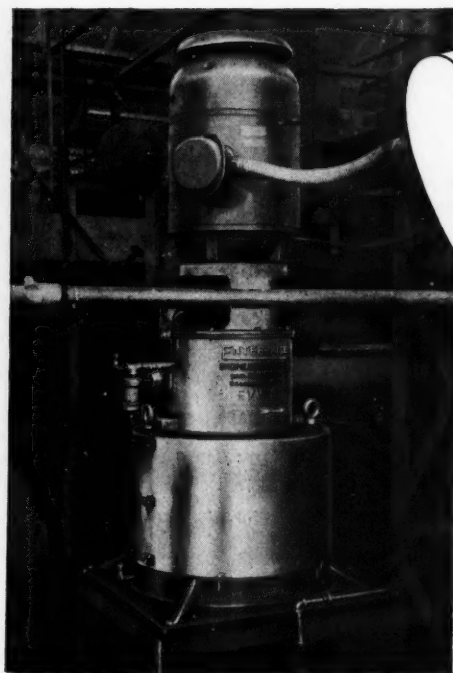
The new ORA (Office of Requirements and Allocations) will serve as the central coordinating point for the determination of over-all food supply availability and requirements, allocations of food, production adjustments and related programs. Head of this new office is F. Marion Rhodes, former deputy director of the Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch.

L. B. Taylor, former director of the Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch, heads the new OMF. This is the office with which the cotton trade will be dealing in regard to machinery, equipment and transportation. It will estimate requirements for production, processing and transportation facilities for agriculture, and will serve as a claimant for agriculture before other government agencies in securing allocations and distribution.

Trigg has surrounded himself with a Program Staff which will assist in developing policy and in coordinating the efforts of the defense agencies. He named as Chief of Staff, Harry I. Dunkleberger, former chief of the PMA Program Management Staff. Although the name has been changed slightly, this is a revised agency rather than a new one.

The old Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch has been revamped as a Price Staff, headed by J. Murray Thompson, deputy director of the former agency. Responsibilities of this agency in-

(Continued on Page 20)



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# People in The Press

• A survey of ginning costs and quality in the High Plains area of Texas under the direction of John W. Wright, Cotton Branch research and testing chief, and Francis L. Gerdes and John E. Ross, Jr., of the Stoneville Laboratory, is summarized in this issue. **Page 8.**

• Dr. F. F. Cowart has been appointed resident director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, to succeed Dr. C. C. Murray, recently made dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia. **Page 13.**

• Acting manager of Butler Manufacturing Company's new Birmingham (Ala.) Division steel fabricating plant will be Floyd T. Read, according to Glen C. Speakman, vice-president and general sales manager. **Page 13.**

• Mike Giuliani, vice-president of Baldwin Oil Mills, Inc., announces construction of new soybean oil mill at Foley, Ala. **Page 15.**

• The Agriculture Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association has issued a report on long-term peacetime U. S. agricultural goals and ways to achieve them, written by Oscar Helene, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, and Dr. Donald Kaldor, associate professor of economics at Iowa State College, with an introduction by H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the NPA board of trustees. Donald R. Murphy is chairman of the Agriculture Committee. **Page 25.**

• Ralph S. Trigg, PMA administrator, has been placed in charge of defense production activities of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Charles F. Brannan. Realignment of some USDA agencies has resulted in placing F. Marion Rhodes at the head of the new Office of requirements and Allocations, with L. B. Taylor heading the new Office of Materials and Facilities. Harry I. Dunkleberger is chief of staff of Trigg's Program Staff and J. Murray Thompson heads the revamped Price Staff. Leonard R. Trainer will continue to direct the Food Distribution Branch. **Pages 17 and 40.**

• World's highest producing Jersey, Orland Signal Vol. Sable, to be on exhibit at the State Fair of Texas Oct. 7-22, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Elliff, Tulia, Texas. **Page 25**

• Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis has resigned as agronomist for the National Cottonseed Products Association to "go back to the farm" near Athens, Ga. A. L. Ward, NCPA Educational Service director, says that sesame research by J. A. Martin, Clemson, S. C., will continue. **Page 32.**

• Marshall O. Watkins, assistant director of the Florida Extension Service, is on leave of absence to study for his doctorate at Harvard. **Page 35.**

• Proper use of gin machinery as a factor in ginning costs is discussed by John E. Ross, Jr., Stoneville Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., as the last in a series of articles on cost economics of ginning. **Page 34.**

• H. O. Calloway, head ginner at the Shallowater Co-op Gin managed by R. B. Sport, Shallowater, Texas, and Alton McNeely, foreman at the gin owned by national ginners' president W. O. Fortenberry near Lubbock, Texas, are pictured in the plants where they processed 22,760 bales of cotton last year. **Page 34.**

• Why they support the 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 is told by Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Bill Jacobs, National Cotton Council marketing economist, Memphis, Tenn.; J. F. McLaurin, president, Carolinas ginners, Bennettsville, S. C.; and Amos L. Kobs, president, Oklahoma ginners, Elk City, Okla. **Pages 36, 40, 43 and 44.**

• Promotions by the Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., announced by President Robert D. Gorham include: John D. Robbins, William T. Melvin and George W. Gorham, Jr., vice-presidents; Theo H. Pitt, secretary; James L. Murphy, treasurer. W. Maurice Daughttridge is also a vice-president. Benjamin B. Woodard was added to the board. **Page 37.**

• John Lundahl has been named sales representative-at-large by Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, General Sales Manager V. C. Genn has announced. **Page 37.**

• A cost and quality survey of ginning in Georgia is being conducted by Harvin R. Smith, Stoneville Laboratory agricultural economist, announces James F. Forehand, Georgia extension cotton ginning specialist. **Page 38.**

• Joseph Emmitt Walker, Taylor, Miss., ginner, dies Sept. 20. **Page 39.**

## E. E. Hillje Is in Hospital Again

E. E. Hillje of San Antonio, Texas, retired cottonseed oil mill operator, is in Santa Rosa Hospital in that city and his condition is reported to be very serious. Mr. Hillje has been ill for some time and has been hospitalized on several occasions. While head of the San Antonio Oil Works, now out of existence, he was very active in oil mill affairs in the state and is a past president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

• A new solvent extraction unit will be installed at the Ralston Purina Co. soybean oil mill, La Fayette, Ind., according to President Donald Danforth. **Page 40.**

• Dr. L. S. Ellis, Arkansas Experiment Station and Extension Service director, is injured in an automobile collision. **Page 43.**

• Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., buys Agricultural Products Co., Phoenix, Ariz. Officers of the Arizona mill are H. S. Baker, president; J. E. O'Neill, senior vice-president; J. B. Mayer, vice-president; A. T. Mann, secretary-treasurer; and D. J. Jones, assistant secretary-treasurer. O. J. Perry continues as superintendent of the Phoenix mill. **Page 43.**

• Sherman E. Johnson, BAE-USDA, reports on the nation's agricultural potential in both peace and war. **Page 36.**

• Cotton disease problems in the Southwest are being studied at a new laboratory at New Mexico A. & M. College under direction of Dr. P. J. Leyendecker, New Mexico Experiment Station, and Dr. Lester M. Blank and Chester Chew, USDA-BPI, reports John M. White, New Mexico extension editor. **Page 26.**

• Kay Reilly, acting secretary, Texas ginners' association, is back at work after being hospitalized for two weeks. **Page 27.**

• A record number of entries in the 11th annual National Cotton Picking Contest at Blytheville, Ark., Oct. 13 is expected by contest chairman Sanford Shelton. **Page 30.**

• Mary Catherine Dennehy, daughter of cotton farmer near Forney, Texas, will be crowned 1950 Texas Queen of Cotton Oct. 10 on Ginners' Day at State Fair of Texas. **Page 19.**

• Mrs. J. W. Simmons, Sr., wife of the head of Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, Dallas, and mother of J. W. Simmons, Jr., vice-president of the same company, dies Sept. 17. **Page 23.**

• Officers of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association elected Sept. 20 are F. L. Morgan, Natchitoches, advanced to president to succeed M. E. Center, Shreveport, and M. L. Bolton, Lafayette, elected vice-president. **Page 27.**

• George D. Patterson has been appointed assistant to B. F. Smith, secretary-manager of Delta Council, President Sam H. Coker announces. **Page 19.**

• A steering committee and special extra long staple sub-committee of the industry-wide Cotton Mobilization Committee have been announced by Chairman Harold A. Young, also president of the National Cotton Council. On the steering committee are Walter L. Randolph, for producers; Harry S. Baker, ginners; B. L. Anderson, warehousemen; Lamar Fleming, Jr., merchants; A. L. Durand, crushers; and C. A. Cannon, spinners. The sub-committee includes three producers—Cecil Colletterte, Casa Grande, Ariz.; J. A. Sweet, Mesquite, N. M.; Louis J. Ivey, El Paso, Texas—and two spinners—Percy S. Howe, New York, N. Y., and R. S. Dickson, Mt. Holly,



N. C. Council Vice-President H. L. Wingate announced text of the statement of policy adopted at end of joint meeting of the committee with the Council. Council speakers at meeting also included Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president; Claude L. Welch, director of production and marketing; and Dr. Leonard Smith, utilization research director.

Page 23.

• **Albert Jordan** celebrates his fiftieth anniversary with the Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C., and is honored by South Carolina crushers in statement by William King, Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are pictured a few days before the anniversary.

Page 22.

• Acting chief of the PMA Cottonseed Section at Dallas is now **Eston E. Dennard**, succeeding **Robert M. Board**, resigned, announces **Latham White**, Dallas PMA Commodity Office director.

Page 19.

• **E. E. Hillje**, retired oil mill operator, is seriously ill in a San Antonio, Texas, hospital.

Page 18.

• A 40-year-employee of the Southland Cotton Oil Co. mill at Paris, Texas, O. M. Park, dies.

Page 19.

• **Joe John Bond**, former cottonseed products dealer in Fort Worth, Texas, dies Sept. 27.

Page 19.

## Field Day at Oklahoma Cotton Station Oct. 10

The Oklahoma Cotton Research Station near Chickasha will hold its first annual field day on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Those who attend will see an up-to-date cotton research center, developed in considerable part through aid given by the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation.

The morning program will start at 10 o'clock and include a trip through the experimental gin, with the equipment in operation. There will be a demonstration of methods and machinery for growing cotton with a minimum of hand labor. Devices still in the research stage, including the brush-type stripper developed by agricultural engineers at the Station and now being perfected in field trials, will be shown.

There will be a lunch at noon, and a brief speaking program, followed by a tour of the 300-acre experimental farm. During the afternoon visitors will see cotton variety tests; breeding plots, with experimental strains aimed at adaptation to mechanical production and harvesting, and at greater disease resistance; cotton planted to a stand with precision machinery; insect control tests; seed increase and breeding plots of Stoneville 62, the Oklahoma Experiment Station's new variety developed specifically for Oklahoma conditions; defoliation, plant spacing, and other tests, depending upon weather conditions between now and Oct. 10.

## Death Claims O. M. Parks

O. M. Parks, 67, for 40 years an employee of Southland Cotton Oil Company at Paris, Texas, was buried in that city Sept. 28. He died following several months' illness.

## Infestation Grows

### Bollworm Spreads North and East

More Texas cotton-growing counties formerly free of pink bollworm infestation have been found to be infested this year, L. F. Curl, Division of Pink Bollworm Control, USDA, San Antonio, has reported.

As of Sept. 21 pink bollworms had been found in gin trash in the following counties north and east of the old infested areas: Brazoria, Fort Bend, Lavaca, Colorado, Austin, Fayette, Bastrop, Lee, Travis, Williamson, Milam, Bell and McLennan.

Curl said that ginners, oil mill operators and others engaged in handling and shipping cotton and cotton products in the newly infested counties are being contacted as rapidly as possible following location of infestation. Ginners are being urged to move their cottonseed to mills as close to their gin locations as possible and to maintain sanitary conditions on their premises, including disposal of gin trash. They are being placed under dealer-car-

### Emergency Pink Bollworm Quarantine Area

An emergency pink bollworm quarantine was placed on McLennan, Liberty, Chambers, Limestone, Falls, Bell, Val Verde, Austin and Fort Bend Counties in Texas by Governor Allan Shivers Sept. 27, at the request of USDA and the Texas Department of Agriculture.

rier permit, which is a written statement outlining what is required of the ginner and signed by a representative of the pink bollworm control organization and the ginner.

Oil mill operators will be required to crush seed received at their premises, Curl said. He added that linters must be shipped to designated cellulose plants or to processing plants in non-cotton growing states and given either standard or hi-density compression. If consigned to plants in cotton growing states, such shipments must be surface fumigated with methyl bromide in railway cars. Affected oil mills will be required to complete crushing and clean their premises by a specified date to be decided later.

"Conferences between federal officials and Agricultural Commissioner J. E. McDonald have been held with respect to the policy to be established for stalk destruction during the current season," Curl declared. "At the time cotton was planted in the newly infested counties the growers did not know they would be expected to destroy their cotton stalks by a deadline date. However, it is believed in the absence of a mandatory stalk destruction deadline all growers recognize the importance of making every effort to quickly pick the crop, chop up the stalks, and plow them under immediately subsequent to completion of the cotton picking. This will improve soil condition, reduce not only pink bollworm carry-over but also boll weevil carry-over, and should enable the grower to set an earlier

crop than would otherwise be possible in 1951. It may prevent pink bollworm from becoming established in these newly infested counties.

"We have invited the active cooperation in the newly infested counties of all agricultural leaders, including ginners, oil mill operators, county agents, Farmers' Home Administration supervisors, agricultural teachers, PMA county administrators and committeemen, and forward-looking cotton growers to get behind this stalk destruction program and carry it to a successful conclusion."

## Texas Queen of Cotton Will Be Crowned Oct. 10

A brown-haired, blue-eyed farmer's daughter who made good in the city will be crowned 1950 Texas Queen of Cotton Oct. 10 on Ginners' Day at the big State Fair of Texas.

She is **Mary Catherine Dennehy**, a 20-year-old Dallas County beauty who grew up on a cotton farm at Forney and is now a secretary in Dallas. The Queen-to-be will appear on the WFAA Early Birds radio program the day she is crowned. The Texas Fair opens Oct. 7 and will run for two weeks, closing on the twenty-second.

Miss Dennehy's father is still farming at Forney. She has a brother who farms, and another brother, 15, is an FFA boy who expects to follow in his dad's and brother's footsteps.

## J. J. Bond Dies Sept. 27

**Joe John Bond**, 66, of Fort Worth, Texas, formerly a dealer in cottonseed products in that city, died in a Bonham, Texas, hospital Sept. 27. Funeral services were held at Fort Worth Sept. 29. He was a native of Greenville, Texas, and had lived in Fort Worth for 30 years. Survivors include his wife, a daughter, two sons, two brothers, six sisters, and four grandchildren.

## George Patterson Is Named Assistant to B. F. Smith

**George D. Patterson** of Benoit, Miss., has been employed to act as assistant to B. F. Smith, secretary-manager of Delta Council, according to Sam H. Coker, the council's president.

Patterson was graduated from the University of Mississippi Aug. 18, where he majored in journalism. He had spent 18 months in the Army prior to his enrollment at the university, the last nine months of which he was stationed in Tokyo with the First Cavalry Division.

## Dennard Is Acting Head, PMA Cottonseed Section, Dallas

**Eston E. Dennard** has been designated as acting chief of PMA's Cottonseed Section at Dallas, **Latham White**, director of the PMA Commodity Office at Dallas, has announced.

Dennard, who succeeds **Robert M. Board**, resigned, has been a specialist in commodity investigation work with PMA since 1943. He had previously been assistant general manager of the Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers Association and Farmers Cooperative Oil Mill at El Paso.



## From the Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 17)

clude the use of price mechanisms to stimulate production, administration of ceilings if price controls on farm products are put into effect, inventory management and other related activities.

The former Food Distribution Programs Branch has been redesignated as the Food Distribution Branch. Its broadened responsibilities will include determination of civilian food supply requirements and other operations related to food supply and its distribution. Leonard R. Trainer continues as head of this agency.

• **War Planning to Continue** — United Nations victories in Korea do not mean

the end of Administration planning for the use of economic controls. The only difference may be that controls will come a bit more slowly. Large-scale preparations for maximum defense will continue about as scheduled.

Plans still call for an accelerated shift from civilian to military production. Top defense officials still think the threat of war with Russia has been postponed, but not removed. Inside talk now is that the showdown may come in 1952. That is the year in which Russia is supposed to reach maximum military power.

There will be no slowdown in the military draft. Top officials tell us that induction plans are not being changed as a result of developments in Korea. They still plan on a three million-men armed force by late 1951 or early 1952.

For the immediate future, inflation remains the principal worry of the Administration. President Truman intends to rely on controls and taxes rather than civilian economies to keep prices from skyrocketing. He made that emphatically clear last week in rejecting, in strong language, economy advice of his Defense Production Advisory Board.

• **Production and Supply Picture** — The farm production supply picture is mixed. Some production facilities will continue plentiful for a long time, while there may be local or general scarcities in others. The situation is not, however, expected to become critical until late 1951, at the earliest.

Workers and transportation are due to cause increasingly serious trouble. Indications are that a shortage of workers, both farm and factory, will develop early next year. Indications are that upward of 250,000 foreign workers, mostly Mexican, will be needed on farms next year.

Freight car shortages already are causing trouble. The shortage this fall will amount to 40,000 cars a day. Car replacements are falling far behind the discard of worn out cars.

Farm machinery will continue in fairly good supply, but there will not be enough to continue the increased mechanization rate in effect since World War II. New mechanical cotton harvesters, for example, are likely to be scarce next summer.

• **Cotton Acreage in 1951**—Official opinion still is sharply split over what to do about cotton in 1951. We continue to go along with majority opinion that all production controls will be off, but those close to the Secretary say he hasn't yet made up his mind one way or the other.

The blunder in controls which reduced production too sharply this year is making officials cautious about using any restrictions next year. The minimum needed next year will be 16 million bales, just to meet domestic and foreign demand and rebuild reserves. Some cotton officials think production without controls next year wouldn't go much, if any, above that.

There is little chance that Congress will do anything about the House-passed bill to revise cotton acreage allotment laws when it returns for two or three weeks late this year. Our own opinion is that the bill can't get out of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Agricultural attorneys differ as to whether the Secretary could impose acreage allotments without marketing controls having been voted. Allotments never have been used without quotas and the Department has insisted that it is not practical to operate one without the other.

• **Cotton Supplies**—Although the Commerce Department will ladle out cotton export licenses, the amount to be released for export will be determined by the Agriculture Department. The size of exports has not been finally determined.

ECA officials say, however, they have been informed that exports will be cut by 25 percent to one-third under the nearly 6 million bales exported in the past year. That would mean between 4 and 4½ million bales.

From usually reliable sources in Agriculture and Commerce, we judge that estimate to be too high. We think licenses will be limited to between 3½ and 3¾ million bales. This is based on prospective domestic consumption and a reasonably safe carryover.



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*For Albert Jordan of South Carolina—*

## FIFTY YEARS WITH ONE OIL MILL

■ FRIENDS throughout the Cotton Belt are congratulating the 73-year-young South Carolinian on his outstanding record of service to his mill and his industry.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1900 the late J. J. Lawton of Hartsville, S. C., who had organized the Hartsville Oil Mill earlier that year, sent a telegram to 23-year-old Albert Jordan, who was taking a business course at the Sullivan-Creighton Business College in Atlanta, Ga. He wanted to know whether Jordan, a native of Hartsville, would like to go to work at the mill.

Young Jordan naturally wanted to know what kind of job Mr. Lawton had in mind, so he wired back and asked what his duties would be. Mr. Lawton answered, rather ambiguously, "Mostly office work. Other kinds, too."

This answer, while not too much to the point, satisfied Albert Jordan and he reported for duty on Sept. 20. "Mostly office work" turned out to be bookkeeping; "other kinds too" meant opening the office in the morning, sweeping out, bringing in a pail of water drawn at the pump not far from the office, and bringing in a supply of coal to keep the place warm during the winter.

Fifty years later Albert Jordan was receiving congratulatory telegrams and letters from friends throughout the cottonseed crushing industry on the completion of 50 years of continuous service with the Hartsville Oil Mill and a fine record of service to the industry.

He continued as bookkeeper until 1910, when he was made manager and secretary. This position he held until 1933, in which year he was named a vice-president of the mill, continuing as manager and secretary. He has been senior vice-president, manager and assistant treasurer since 1943.

On Sept. 18, two days before Mr. Jordan completed his half century of service with the mill, members of the crushing industry in South Carolina were meeting in Columbia. William King, manager of The Southern Cotton Oil Company mill in that city, rose to make the following statement, which was enthusiastically received and unanimously approved:

"Mr. Hughes (president of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association), this is a special occasion and I ask the privilege of the floor.

"One of our members present today completes 50 consecutive years in the cottonseed crushing business, on Wednesday, the twentieth. All of these 50 years he has been with the Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C., starting as bookkeeper, and he is now senior vice-president and manager.

"To know this gentleman is to love him. There is no one in the oil mill business with a wider circle of friends and admirers, and this applies not to South Carolina alone, but to the entire Cotton Belt.

"Mr. Albert Jordan was born at Hartsville July 10, 1877, and is now 73 years YOUNG. On Christmas Day, 1901, he married Miss Lillian McMillian, of Alla-

paha, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have four daughters and a number of grandchildren.

"Mr. Jordan's advice and counsel have been of untold value to this association, and to the oil mill industry as a whole, he having served our state association as president, 1923-24, and the national association as a member of the board of directors, and as a member of the very important rules committee. He is a member of the Old Guard of the national association.

"Mr. Jordan has always been very

much interested in civic affairs in his home town and was a member of the city council for more than 10 years. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

"We would like not only to congratulate Mr. Jordan, but also the Hartsville Oil Mill for having a man of such sterling character and ability in its organization.

"I am sure everyone here today will want to extend to Mr. Jordan their very best wishes and we will look forward to being with Mr. Jordan at any future gatherings we might have here, or elsewhere, to seek the benefit of his 50 years experience in this business.

"I suggest we all stand as a gesture of our love and affection, and deepest respect for Mr. Albert Jordan."

*The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* joins with the many friends of Albert Jordan in offering hearty congratulations on the completion of 50 interest-filled years with the Hartsville Oil Mill and the cottonseed crushing industry. We offer, too, sincere best wishes for his continued good health and hope that he and Mrs. Jordan receive an abundance of all things good in the years ahead.



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jordan photographed in their home at Hartsville, S. C., a few days before Mr. Jordan completed 50 years of service with the Hartsville Oil Mill on Sept. 20. Mrs. Jordan, whom he married in 1901, has stood at his side in good times and bad for almost half a century, and shares with him the affection of countless friends they have acquired during this long period of close association with the cottonseed crushing industry.



## • Cotton in the War

# COUNCIL HEAD NAMES COMMITTEES TO SPEED COTTON MOBILIZATION

■ **INDUSTRY LEADERS** seek to determine cotton requirements for year ahead . . . urge production goal of 16.8 million bales in 1951.

**A**PPPOINTMENTS of a steering committee and a special extra long staple sub-committee of the industrywide Cotton Mobilization Committee have been announced by Harold A. Young, mobilization committee chairman and president of the National Cotton Council.

Steering committee members include Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala., representing cotton farmers; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., representing ginners; B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas, warehousemen representative; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Texas, merchant representative; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., crusher representative; and C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C., spinner representative.

Young's announcement of the steering group followed a four-day session of the overall 21-member committee in Memphis and Washington. During its sessions the committee urged that a production target of 16.8 million bales of cotton be established for 1951 and that steps be taken to assure the necessary equipment, supplies and manpower to the industry to meet the nation's cotton needs.

The special sub-committee on extra long staple cotton includes Cecil Colerette, Casa Grande, Ariz.; J. A. Sweet, Mesquite, N. M., and Louis J. Ivey, El Paso, Texas, representing producers; and Percy S. Howe, New York, N. Y., and R. S. Dickson, Mt. Holly, N. C., representing spinners.

Members of the extra long staple committee met in Washington Sept. 25-26 for a series of conferences with representatives of government agencies administering the defense program.

The Cotton Council's board of directors has already set machinery in motion to assure production in 1951 of the cotton needed for military and civilian uses and for export markets.

In a statement of policy adopted Sept. 16 at the close of a two-day joint meeting with the industrywide Cotton Mobilization Committee, the board urged that immediate steps be taken to determine accurately cotton requirements for the year ahead. The cotton leaders also said that assurances should be given that supplies and materials for essential cotton production will be available.

Full text of the statement announced by H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., Council vice-president, follows:

"The war emergency has greatly increased our requirements for cotton to supply the needs of the armed forces in addition to our civilian requirements and our exports to our allies abroad. This greatly increased demand has arisen in the very year when we are faced with a sharp decline in the domestic crop. Our carry-over is not large—only half of what it was at the beginning of the

last war. Furthermore, the supplies of cotton in the countries outside the U.S. are several million bales below the level necessary to meet even the normal demands for that cotton, to say nothing of the additional war requirements abroad. This condition has created a critical shortage.

"To meet this emergency it is obvious that we must have a greatly increased production of cotton in 1951. Our military, civilian and export requirements should be determined as accurately and as quickly as possible. The needed production should then be ascertained and assurances given that the supplies and materials required for cotton production will be made available, and any other necessary steps taken, to produce next year the cotton that is determined to be needed.

"In order to assure that the supply of cotton in this country will not be reduced below a level necessary to maintain full textile production, it appears that some limitation of cotton exports will be necessary until next year's crop becomes available.

"Adequate supply is the only really effective means of controlling inflation. Therefore, every effort should be made to stimulate the needed production of cotton and its products."

Though faced with one of the most critical supply situations in its history, cotton is more capable than any other industry of meeting quickly the nation's military and essential fiber needs, Council President Harold A. Young said in a statement opening the meeting.

"The total cotton supply is far lower than at the outset of World War II," Young's statement, read by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the Council, said. "Already the government has set up the machinery to ration exports. We cannot discount the seriousness of the cotton shortage at home and abroad. We must face it, not with any tendency toward hysteria, but with a calm appraisal of where we stand and what we must do.

"But the bright side of the supply picture is our industry's ability to respond to the present demand with a dramatic increase in production. Few other industries in this country are so capable of big and rapid expansion of output. That power inherent in our raw cotton industry is one of this nation's military advantages."

Young told cotton leaders that "the makers of synthetic fibers are undoubtedly alert to the possibility of using the current supply situation as an excuse for expanding plant capacity at government expense—as they did during the last war."

He said that plants were built in the middle of World War II at a great cost in war-making resources and they got in full production just about the time the war was over.

"That isn't the way to supply this nation's wartime needs for fiber," he added. "Cotton is the only fiber that can really rise to the emergency with a great expansion of production within one season."

Claude L. Welch, the Council's director of production and marketing, reported that due to the rapid progress since World War II in increasing efficiency of growing, processing and marketing cotton, the industry is geared to large-scale production more than at any time during history.

Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, Council utilization research director, told the industry leaders that qualified sources in the Army Quartermaster Corps report that the army has no plans to shift from cotton to other fibers in any important use and that the armed forces are depending on cotton as much as they did at the end of World War II.

Representatives of the Council's public relations staff urged that every possible medium be used to keep the general public constantly aware of cotton's important defense role and of the greater desirability and superior quality of cotton products.

## Mrs. J. W. Simmons, Sr., Dies Sept. 17 in Dallas

Mrs. J. W. Simmons, Sr., 67, wife and mother of cotton oil mill executives, died Sept. 17 in a Dallas hospital. Her husband is president of the Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, Dallas oil mill operators, and her son, J. W. Simmons, Jr., is vice-president of the same company.

The Rosary was recited at 8 p.m. Sept. 18 at Crane-Longley Funeral Home. Funeral services were held at 4 p.m. Sept. 19 at the Highland Park Methodist Church, of which Mrs. Simmons was a member.

Other survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Mamie B. Hagelstein of San Angelo and Mrs. Winnie Fox of Lampasas; and two brothers, Early Baggett and Bright Baggett, both of Ozona.

## The Specialist

Just how far specialists are due to take over sport and the advantages and disadvantages of such a trend will be the subject of as much discussion as has taken place over the S.M.U.-Notre Dame game last fall.

Here's another story we just heard about that classic that also is told in the specialist class:

As we heard it, a reporter boarded the train carrying the N. D. squad to Dallas. Thinking to get a new angle for a story he said to the student manager, "I understand you carry a chaplain to pray for your team."

"Yes, that's right."

"Would you mind introducing me to him?"

"Be glad to," replied the student manager. "Do you want to speak to the offensive chaplain or the defensive chaplain?"—Dallas (Texas) Salesmanship Club News.

## Brazilian Oilseed Crop Is Down

Brazilian production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 is substantially lower than in 1949, Robert B. Elwood, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, has reported to USDA. Reduction

in edible oilseed output is the result of unfavorable weather in Sao Paulo, the main producing center for cottonseed and peanuts.

Unofficial estimates tentatively place the total peanut crop at 110,000 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the official figure of 153,790 tons in 1949.

• **Cottonseed**—The area devoted to cotton in Sao Paulo this year was 23 percent greater than in 1949; however, the crop suffered from excessive rain during harvesting and from insects. Production of cottonseed for all Brazil is estimated at 650,360 tons against 727,520 tons in 1949.

• **Soybeans**—Among the minor edible oilseeds, the greatest production change is believed to have occurred in soybeans. Unofficial sources estimate the 1950 crop in Rio Grande do Sul, the center of production, at 26,450 tons compared with 33,070 in 1949.

• **Castor Beans**—The anticipated reduction in edible oilseed is attributed to a drop in the output of castor beans. As a result of low prices this crop is expected to be the smallest in years and about one-third below last year. Production is tentatively estimated at 143,300 tons compared with 219,090 tons in 1949.

• **Oiticica Seed**—Collection of oiticica

seed during the season, which began last March, is believed to have totaled 39,680 tons. This year's crop is about average and four times as large as the unusually small crop of last year; however, it is substantially smaller than the record volume of 71,650 tons collected in 1948. Although the basic causes of the wide fluctuations from year to year in oiticica production are not definitely known, it is recognized that there exists a fairly high correlation between the amount of rainfall received in the producing areas of Ceara and Piaui during March and April and the size of the crop in the following year.

• **Babassu**—There are indications that the availability of babassu kernels will be greater this year than in 1949. Exports of kernels and shipments from Maranhao to Central Brazil during the first half of 1950 exceeded those of the same period in 1949, and a recent increase in the price of babassu is expected to provide incentive for some increase in collections during the new season, which begins this month. Availability is now forecast at 82,670 tons against 69,450 in 1949.

This year's crop of tucum nuts is believed to be only half as large as last year's record crop of 15,430 tons.

• **Flaxseed**—The 1949-50 flaxseed crop is reported unofficially to be the largest on record, totaling about 44,000 tons (1,575,000 bushels) compared with 22,000 tons (787,000 bushels) the previous year. Most of the flaxseed is produced in Rio Grande do Sul.

According to official statistics, production of vegetable oils in Brazil rose from 134,660 tons in 1947, when Brazil experienced a severe shortage of oils, to 178,130 tons in 1948 and 184,940 tons in 1949. The latter quantity is the largest ever produced, exceeding the previous record output in 1941 by 730 tons. Production of edible oils (cottonseed, peanut, sesame, corn, soybean, denise and sunflower) in 1949 amounted to 114,640 tons, the remainder consisting of oils used mainly for industrial purposes.

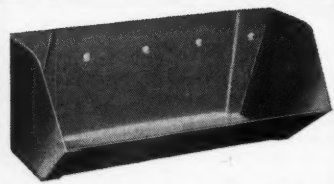
• **Exports**—Oilseed exports in 1949 amounted to 202,992 tons compared with 221,510 tons in 1948. Of the total 1949 exports, castor beans accounted for 134,715 tons. Vegetable oil exports of 41,795 tons the past year were the largest since 1945. The largest volume was the 11,699 tons of castor oil, representing an increase of more than 100 percent over 1948.

Exports through April of 1950 of both oilseeds and oils were on a reduced scale compared with the corresponding period in 1949. Total oilseed exports amounted to 61,837 tons against 77,592 during the first four months of 1949. Only 9,776 tons of oils were exported compared with 19,070 tons in 1949.

The market situation of vegetable oilseeds and oils is dominated by two factors: (1) the current shortage of certain oilseeds, particularly cottonseed, peanuts and castor beans, and (2) authorization by the Bank of Brazil in the second quarter of the year to export babassu oil and castor oil in barter trade.

• **Farmers with middling cotton** are getting paid for it—\$10 to \$15 a bale more than strict low middling, which is one grade lower than middling, and \$25 a bale more than low middling, which is two grades lower than middling.

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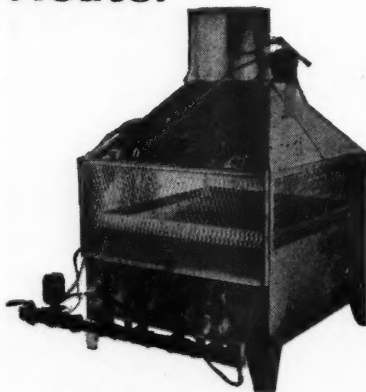
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## NPA Report on

# Long-Term Policy For Agriculture

"A Framework for Long-Range Agricultural Policy" is the title of a report on long-term peacetime agricultural goals and ways to achieve them which was issued recently by the Agriculture Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association.

Written by Oscar Helene and Dr. Donald Kaldor, the report has been considered by the NPA Agriculture Committee, composed of 27 leaders from farm organizations, food processing industries, single-farm organizations, farm journals and universities, but has not been accepted as a policy statement of the committee. Included with the report are comments by eight individual committee members which add a number of differing ideas on farm policy.

The Helene-Kaldor report presents the views of the two authors on long-range agricultural plans. It analyzes widely discussed methods for raising the income of farmers and describes aspects of such proposals which the authors approve or disapprove.

Helene is an Iowa farmer and is president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa and a member of the NPA Agriculture Committee. Dr. Kaldor is associate professor of economics at Iowa State College.

Donald R. Murphy, chairman of the NPA Agriculture Committee, commenting on the report, stresses the need for continued consideration of long-range farm policy:

"War in Korea came after this report was printed. The war is changing some short-range plans for agriculture. For instance, the Secretary of Agriculture is now asking for a bigger wheat acreage than was in prospect a month ago.

"But the long-range problems of the farm remain much the same. The familiar questions keep demanding answers, questions like—If the government supports farm income, at what level should that support take hold? How large should our grain reserves be and how do you feed such reserves back on the market when they get too big? What do you do when surpluses of butter and eggs pile up? Does acreage reduction actually cut food production; and if so, how much?

"On these and many other fundamental points this report will be useful now and later. Never since the winter of 1932 have there been so many farm plans proposed, so much division of expert opinion and so much dissension among farm groups. It is more than ever important in working out a farm program to think beyond next month and next year. This is what the Helene-Kaldor report tries to do."

The NPA Agriculture Committee will continue to explore other views on long-range farm policy. Chairman of the NPA board of trustees, H. Christian Sonne, in an introduction to the report stresses that farm policy is as important to the public generally as to farmers. He, therefore, will recommend that the NPA board establish a special joint committee—composed of members of the NPA Business and Labor Committees as well as the Agriculture Committee—to undertake an intensive study of farm policy in the U.S.

## Queen Sable to Be Major Attraction at Fair

Among royalty who this fall will visit the State Fair of Texas Mid-Century Exposition Oct. 7-22 will be one queen who is a great cow—and proud of it.

Even her name suggests the dignity of royalty—Orland Signal Vol. Sable. This is not considered too much of a name for the world's highest producing Jersey, who during one year yielded a record-breaking 19,497 pounds of milk.

At the Fair, Sensational Sable, as she is known to the hangers-on of her court, will be treated like the queen she is. Her stall in the Fair's \$250,000 cattle barn will be richly decorated to the queen's taste. Lackeys-in-waiting will attend her at all times while she chews her royal cud.

However, Sable's success in life is due not merely to her own serious efforts. She is the result of a plan of careful breeding extending back far beyond the turn of the century. Her father is Observer Blonde's Signal, highest tested senior superior sire in the nation. Her mother, too, was a champion.

Her owners are a young Texas couple who are breeders in the best tradition of the cattle country. They are Mr. and Mrs. Chester Elliff of the Victory Jersey Farm near Tulia, high in the Panhandle. To help the champ achieve her amazing record, completed in 1949, the Elliffs milked Sable by hand four times every 24 hours for 365 days. During this period they fed her 7,798 pounds of a tasty mixture of oats, wheat bran, alfalfa leaf meal pellets, cottonseed meal, soybean meal and salt.



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# New Mexico Research Lab Studies Cotton Wilt and Blight Problems

**I**T WON'T BE LONG before cotton farmers in the irrigated Southwest will be realizing the benefits of research now in progress at the new laboratory for cotton disease investigation at New Mexico A. & M. College. Although the laboratory was opened only last spring, much progress has already been made in attempting to solve two of the most costly disease problems of irrigated cotton in this area—verticillium wilt and angular leaf spot (also known as bacterial blight).

The new building has all the necessary facilities to wage a successful fight against plant disease. A large greenhouse is used to grow cotton plants throughout the year, under controlled moisture and temperature conditions. A special room is devoted to sterilizing soils and other media utilized in handling disease-producing organisms under controlled conditions. The laboratory also contains equipment for the growth and microscopic study of the various organisms causing diseases of cotton.

Disease investigation work at the laboratory is conducted cooperatively by New Mexico A. & M. College and the Bureau of Plant Industry of USDA. Dr. P. J. Leyendecker, associate plant pathologist in the college's biology department, and Dr. Lester M. Blank, senior pathologist with the BPI, are in charge of the work. Chester Chew, assistant pathologist with the BPI, has recently been transferred from the U.S. Field Cotton Station at Sacaton, Ariz. The assignment of the two federal scientists to State College is evidence of USDA's recognition of the need for more intensive research in cotton disease problems of irrigated regions of the Southwest.

At present, these men are devoting their time to the solution of the two most troublesome cotton diseases in the irrigated Southwest, verticillium wilt and angular leaf spot. Both these diseases, although known elsewhere in the Cotton Belt, have become increasingly severe in the Southwest, especially during the past 10 years.

Heavy infestation of verticillium wilt, in particular, has often reduced yields of upland cotton as much as 50 percent and has sometimes caused certain fields to be retired from cotton altogether.

Verticillium wilt is caused by a soil-borne fungus which enters the roots of the cotton plants and causes a mottling and dropping of leaves, as well as a clogging of the plant's water system. To find some way to combat wilt, Dr. Leyendecker and Dr. Blank are conducting experiments to determine the influence of certain factors and farming practices in controlling the disease. These studies include the effect of inorganic fertilizers, the effect of crop rotations involving small grains and legumes, the testing of American upland strains of cotton for resistance of tolerance (strains of selected lines from California, Arizona, Texas, Mississippi and New Mexico are being tested), and the means by which the wilt fungus spreads in the field.

In regard to the spread of the wilt disease in the fields, current experiments

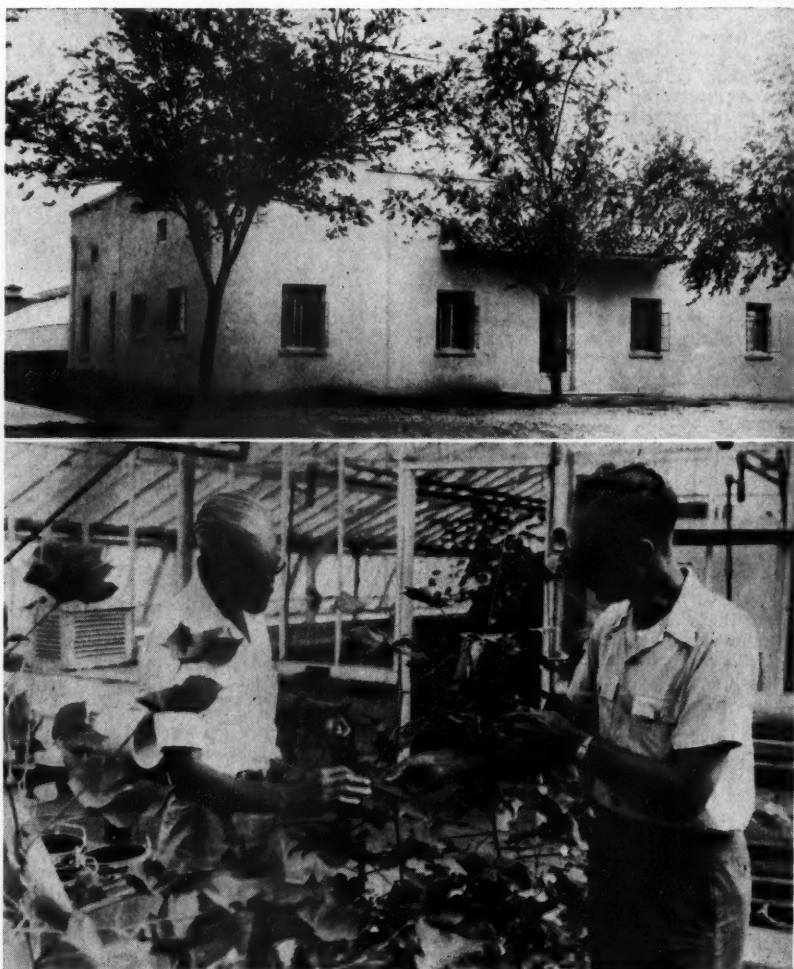
By **JOHN M. WHITE**  
*Extension Editor, New Mexico A. & M. College*

have demonstrated the importance of diseased stalks in establishing new areas of wilt within a given field. Diseased stalks collected last fall were placed on the surface of disease-free soil in experimental plots at State College and turned under during the past winter. The verticillium wilt disease is now present in every plot where diseased stalks were turned under, while the cotton in the remainder of the field shows no signs of the wilt disease. Further experiments are being planned to determine the practical value of this research finding.

It's only a matter of time before the other current experiments produce some answers to the problem of verticillium wilt. In the meantime, farmers can fight the disease by following the cultural practices outlined in Dr. Leyendecker's publications (New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 356, "Effect of Certain Cultural Practices on Verticillium Wilt" and Press Bulletin 1032, "Verticillium Wilt of Cotton in New Mexico"). These publications present the results of verticillium research conducted during the past four years.

In New Mexico bacterial blight (also called angular leaf spot) has become particularly troublesome in the Pecos Valley, although it is also quite common in the plains areas of Texas and Oklahoma. The cause of this disease is a bacterial organism which enters the leaves, stems or bolls of the cotton plant, leaving water-soaked spots on the damaged parts. This in turn causes a dropping of leaves and damages bolls so that boll-rots develop, discoloring the lint and thus reducing grade or lowering yield.

The laboratory's study of control measures for this disease has been concerned chiefly with breeding plants for resist-



**TOP**—The new laboratory for plant disease investigations recently constructed by New Mexico A. & M. College for the study of cotton disease problems in the Southwest also includes a large and well-equipped greenhouse (shown at rear of building). **BELOW**—Dr. Lester M. Blank (left), senior USDA plant pathologist, and Dr. P. J. Leyendecker, associate plant pathologist, New Mexico Experiment Station, examine a cotton plant showing damage from verticillium wilt.

ance to the blight disease. Literally thousands of plants have been involved in their tests, and those selections which have shown resistance have been crossed repeatedly into the best strains of the New Mexico types of Acala cotton. The results have been very promising, say the lab's scientists, and a number of the most resistant lines will be in preliminary performance tests next year.

This cotton disease research isn't all carried on inside the laboratory. Much of the investigation is carried out in co-operation with farmers in the Rio Grande and Pecos valleys who have set up experimental plots on their farms. The laboratory men visit these farms periodically to take notes on the appearance of cotton plants in the field under varying conditions.

So, it takes a lot of hard work and co-operation to get the job done. But when it's done, cotton farmers in the Southwest will realize that this laboratory for plant disease investigations at New Mexico A. & M. College has saved them a considerable amount of money—possibly millions of dollars a year. Research in agriculture always pays its way.

### Texas Ginners' Kay Reilly Is Back at Her Desk

Kay Reilly, acting secretary of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, was ill for two weeks in a local hospital but is now back at her desk in the association office.

• The cleaned wool in a man's \$50 wool suit costs only \$5.25.

### Mexican Cotton Crop to Top Million Bales

While U.S. cotton production this year is estimated at only 9,882,000 bales, a drop of 6,244,000 from last year because of acreage allotments, bad weather and heavy insect damage, production in Mexico is rising to a new all-time record of more than a million bales, official estimates show.

Latest figures place Mexico's expected yield at 1,020,000 bales, which is more than one-third of the latest USDA estimate of Texas' 1950 production, expected to be 2,775,000 bales.

Average cotton production in Mexico from 1936 to 1945 was 375,000 bales a year, but this season the rapidly expanding farming region around Matamoros in the Lower Rio Grande Valley will produce that much. The Matamoros section has passed the Laguna irrigated area around Torreon as Mexico's leading cotton area. Some West Coast acreage is also going into cotton. Last year Mexico produced 985,000 bales.

Lack of rainfall and insect damage in some areas has reduced the expected Mexican yield from an earlier estimate of 1,060,000 bales. New trade agreements being made in Europe to stimulate commerce for Mexican raw products are expected to make marketing the large crop easy. The U.S. has had a quota of 17,000 bales of Mexican cotton in the past.

• Killing weed seed in the soil is still in the experimental stage to a certain extent, but progress is being made in this work.

### Conway Oil Plans New Refinery at Denison

Construction of a million-dollar edible oil refinery in Denison, Texas, by Conway Oil Co., a division of Safeway Stores, Inc., is expected to begin within 60 days, Conway officials announced Sept. 26.

The refinery, which will have a daily capacity of 300,000 pounds, will contain facilities for every phase of vegetable oil processing. It will be erected on a 10-acre plot directly across from the plant now occupied by Coldstream Products Co. and Table Products Co., both Safeway-owned firms. Coldstream manufactures margarine and shortening, and Table Products makes salad dressing and mayonnaise. The refinery will serve both these plants and other Safeway food processing plants throughout the country.

### Louisiana Crushers Elect Morgan and Bolton

F. L. Morgan, The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Natchitoches, La., was advanced from vice-president to president of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association at its annual meeting Sept. 20. He succeeds M. E. Center, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport.

The Louisiana crushers named M. L. Bolton, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Lafayette, to the vice-presidency. The president of the association also serves as secretary and treasurer.

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U.S.D.A. and State ginning specialists emphasize that care should be taken to minimize overflow. Overflow cotton often is run back through the entire cleaning and drying process, with resulting damage to the fiber.

Careful attention to saw speeds, seed roll density, and volume of feeding to the gins are good ginning practices by which the ginner can improve the quality of his products for the benefit of himself, his customers, and the entire cotton industry.



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## Rock in Picksack Can Start Gin Fire

"A rock in the picksack can start a fire at the gin or warehouse," the National Cotton Council is reminding pickers gathering the 1950 cotton crop, urging them to "keep matches, metals and rocks out of seed cotton" and thus help prevent fires.

Fires often are caused by sparks originating when rocks, metals or matches strike machinery while the seed cotton is being ginned. Smoldering cotton, thus ignited, may be undetected when the lint is bound into a bale in the press box. Such a bale is "firepacked." Outwardly it may appear as safe as any other bale while inside the fire may be eating its way to the surface. When the flames break into the open the bale already may be stored at the gin shed or warehouse where it can cause a fire damaging thousands of dollars worth of cotton and other valuable property.

"Firepacked" bales are blamed for a majority of the warehouse fires occurring each year.

In 1959 cotton industry fire losses were estimated at \$20,000,000, more than a dollar a bale.

## USDA Analyzes Changes in Cottonseed Supply Areas

Sharp changes in the production of cottonseed in various producing areas are analyzed in a report by USDA. Information in the report, based on a Research and Marketing Act project, covers the downward trend of cottonseed production during the two decades ending in 1947 and the sharp upturn in 1948 through 1949.

Production data in the report show increase or decreases of more than 50 percent in some areas. Such information should be of value to operators of cottonseed crushing mills as a guide in expanding or reducing the capacity of existing mills and in indicating the need for additional mills.

For the entire country, average seed output in the years 1943-47 was nearly a third less than in 1928-32. Accordingly, about one-third less crushing capacity was needed in the later period. The irrigated western cotton lands, however, show a 54 percent increase in seed production in 1943-47 as compared with 1928-32. Production in the Mississippi Delta lands was about the same in the two periods.

In the remainder of the Cotton Belt seed production declined, the decline ranging from 30 percent in the area including hilly parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas to 57 percent in the area including eastern sections of Texas and Oklahoma and western sections of Louisiana and Arkansas. During the period of low cottonseed production, crushing mills generally had to operate at a much lower level of output with about the same overhead expense.

The new publication is entitled "Cottonseed Supply Areas." A copy is available upon request at the Information Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

• Seed to be planted should not contain more than 14 percent moisture when they are put in the storeroom.

## Argentina Exports Sizeable Volume of Tung Oil

Tung oil exports from Argentina during January-June 1950 amounted to 7,000 short tons compared with only 509 tons during the corresponding period of 1949 and 9,127 tons for the year, a report from G. J. Dietz, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, to USDA says. The U.S. was the chief buyer, lifting 5,837 tons or 83 percent of the total. Most of the balance was taken by the United Kingdom, 724 tons, and Finland, 149 tons.

Due to the closing of Chinese ports, demand for Argentine tung oil has been exceptionally strong. Quantities moved easily during the latter half of 1949 and first half of 1950. Carry-over on June 30, 1950 was small, with perhaps 500 to

1,000 tons in the hands of the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute.

Production estimates of tung nuts and oil for 1950 remain unchanged at about 45,000 and 7,000 tons, respectively. In 1949 around 10,500 tons of oil were extracted from 65,000 tons of nuts.

## Edible Oil Production in Israel Shows Increase

Israel's production of edible oils increased to 15,980 short tons in 1949 from 11,460 tons in 1948, according to reports from the American Embassy, Tel-Aviv, to USDA. During the same period the production of oilcake increased from 11,000 to 17,600 tons.

Olive oil production in 1949 is estimated to have been 2,800 to 3,300 tons.

## An Open Letter

**To: ALL COTTON GINNERS**

**From: S. B. Fortinberry, Sr.**

We want all of our ginner friends throughout the country to know that the high-quality machines formerly manufactured and sold as the Smith-Newman "Triplex" Gummer-Filer, and the John J. Smith "Ideal" Gummer-Filer are still on the market and available.

These well-known machines are in good hands, having been taken over by the S. B. Fortinberry and Sons Manufacturing Company, the personnel of which has had long experience in this field. The writer's experience in this business covers a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he has been in constant touch with the ginner and his problems.

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125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage  
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  
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## Champion Cotton Picker To Be Chosen Oct. 13

Last year's number of hopeful cotton pickers, who flocked to Blytheville, Ark., more than 200 strong to have a try at a \$1000 first prize and the title of "World's Champion Cotton Picker," is expected to be increased to at least 300 entrants for the eleventh annual National Cotton Picking Contest to be held Oct. 13, Contest Chairman Sanford Shelton has announced.

Already pickers from far and near have begun to send in their \$10 entry fee for the two-hour contest, which is to be held on a rich Mississippi River valley Delta field that promises to yield over one and a half bales to the acre.

The first prize of \$1000 means that the winner receives \$500 per hour for his work—which isn't bad even in these days of 90 cent bacon. Last year Ed Anderson of Bragg City, Mo., won the contest for the second time. He had previously won the contest in 1947.

Besides the \$1000 prize for the champion, there are 28 other prizes ranging from \$250 down to \$25—a total of \$2500 in cash for the world's best cotton pickers. And there's a special list of prizes for women in case they don't place in the "open" division of the contest.

Judging in the contest is based on three phases of the hand picking art: amount of cotton picked, condition of rows after picking, and cleanliness of cotton picked.

The contest is held annually in Mississippi County, Arkansas, world's largest cotton producing county, and is sponsored by the Blytheville Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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## Ceylon's Copra Production And Exports Down Sharply

Ceylon's production and exports of copra and coconut oil during the first six months of 1950 were down sharply from the corresponding period of 1949, W. H. Schoellkopf, Jr., American Embassy, Colombo, has reported to USDA.

Coconut production during the first half of the year is estimated to have been 20 to 25 percent below normal. (Around two billion nuts a year are produced normally). The drop is attributed to insufficient and poor distribution of rainfall during 1949 and early 1950. Production during the last half of the year is expected to improve greatly because of recent rains.

Lower production and government controls reduced exports during the January-June period. Copra shipments, practically all to Pakistan, amounted to 1,449 long tons compared with 11,729 during the corresponding period of 1949. Coconut oil shipments amounted to 22,076 tons against 42,931 in 1949 (six months). The Netherlands, Pakistan and Canada were the principal markets, taking 9,906, 4,847, and 3,066 tons, respectively.

Total exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent, during the first half of 1950 were 36,490 tons compared with 79,873 tons during January-June 1949.

Stocks as of June 30, 1950, are reported at 21,000 tons of copra and 9,500 of coconut oil, considerably higher than at the end of the first quarter due to the government's ban on exports of copra (except for the small volume to Pakistan) and the virtual ban on coconut oil exports due to the high minimum price set by the Controller of Exports, which was above world prices.

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## Curtis Resigns NCPA Post; Buys Farm in Georgia

Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, agronomist for the National Cottonseed Products Association for the past two years, has resigned his position with the association,



DR. LAWRENCE C. CURTIS

effective Oct. 1. Dr. Curtis has purchased a farm near Athens, Ga.

In accepting his resignation, A. L. Ward, director of the Association's Educational Service, expressed appreciation

for the valuable work that Dr. Curtis has done for the cottonseed crushing industry.

"The industry's oilseeds research program has made most encouraging progress during the past two years, and Dr. Curtis has worked tirelessly and effectively to advance this program of so much importance to crushing mills," he said.

Research with sesame now underway by J. A. Martin at Clemson College, in South Carolina, with supplemental plantings by Martin at Rio Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, will continue, Ward said.

"This sesame breeding program is most promising, and we plan to maintain our active cooperation with research authorities so that the possibilities of this crop as an oilseed for crushing in the Cotton Belt may be fully investigated," he added.

In the present development of the oilseed program, the production research committee and board of directors of the Association have decided that the employment of an agronomist will not be necessary. Members of the Educational Service staff, however, will work closely with research institutions on oilseeds, in addition to their other activities.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff has observed with great satisfaction the constructive work of Dr. Curtis and the material contribution he has made to the Association's important oilseeds program. He has made many friends in the cottonoil industry and takes with him the well wishes of this publication in his new field of endeavor as a Georgia farm operator.—ED.

## Uruguayan Vegetable Oilseed Situation

Uruguay's 1949-50 vegetable oilseed supply is larger than earlier estimates indicated despite a slight decrease in the flaxseed crop, according to Dale F. Farringer, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. Flaxseed production is now estimated at 2,938,000 bushels; sunflower seed, 36,000 short tons; and peanuts, 5,900 tons.

Indications are that plantings for the 1950-51 flaxseed crop will equal the 395,000 acres planted last season. If growing conditions are favorable, production should be at least 3,000,000 bushels.

In late August, exportable stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil were estimated at 590,000 bushels and 6,600 tons, respectively.

Most crushing mills were inactive and there was no indication as to when they would resume operations because of the little demand for linseed oil. The Bank of the Republic still retains the proviso that for every ton of linseed oil exported, 1.5 tons (59 bushels) of flaxseed may be shipped.

Revised estimates for sunflower seed during the 1949-50 crop year are placed at 203,400 acres producing 35,500 short tons of seed, according to the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture.

Stocks for export from last season's crop are estimated at 4,400 tons of sunflower seed and oil (in terms of oil). Domestic consumption of sunflower seed oil varies between 14,000 and 15,000 tons annually.

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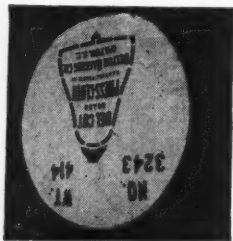
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# • Cost Economies Through Proper USE OF GIN MACHINERY

By JOHN E. ROSS, Jr.

*Agricultural Economist, Stoneville Laboratory, Research  
and Testing Division, USDA, Stoneville, Miss.*

**P**OWER REQUIREMENTS necessary for the operation of the drying, cleaning and extracting equipment installed in the modern cotton gin constitute approximately one-half of the total power required for operation. Therefore, efficient use of this equipment is essential to the ginner from the standpoint of effecting savings in fuel costs, and to the producer from the standpoint of providing a service which will permit him to realize the highest monetary value for his product. Management must be alert to ways and means of effecting economies in the operation of this equipment because in most areas a substantial part of total ginnings arrive at the gin in a relatively clean and dry condition. Thus, the elaborate overhead gin machinery now in use is not required for cotton in this condition.

Since one-fourth of the power costs may be allocated to the operation of driers, it is essential that ginner reduce the amount of air supplied by fans to the driers when they are not being used. Ordinarily, this would mean that the regulating dampers for the fans supplying air to the driers be adjusted so that little power is required when this equipment is not in use. Thus, when butane is used as a source of power, approximately 25 cents per bale may be saved by such practices.

It is well to remember that power requirements for the operation of drier fans are higher for moving air through the drying system than when cotton is moved through the system in conjunction with air. Therefore, by-passing the drier while allowing the fan to operate will only add to the fuel and power requirements.

When gins employ electricity as a source of power it would be well to place the drier fans on small auxiliary motors and thus provide a flexible system which would permit efficient use of this equipment at all times. Savings of more than 25 cents per bale in power costs may be effected by such a practice when total costs range about \$1 per bale. Also where push-pull systems of cleaning are employed, savings in power costs could be effected by placing the drier fans on auxiliary motors to be shut off when equipment is not in use.

In many areas modern gins using diesel oil for power and butane gas for drying will incur costs for each in approximately equal amounts, and total fuel costs will approximate \$1 per bale. Thus, by reducing the amount of air for driers when the equipment is not needed, considerable savings may be effected in power costs.

It is significant that gins equipped with three heaters in the Delta area and using natural gas as a source of fuel consumed approximately 700 cubic feet for this operation in 1949. This compares with fuel consumption of approximately 570 cubic feet of natural gas for gins equipped with one drier, two overhead clean-

ers, large extractor feeders and lint cleaners in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1948. Indications are that, where butane is used as a source of fuel for drying, the cost of this operation may be reduced as much as 15 to 20 cents per bale by not employing one of the heaters when not needed.

The use of proper air-drying temperatures exerts a noticeable influence on fuel costs and on returns to producers. Although temperatures ranging from 250° to 350° F. may produce cleaner cotton, the accompanying loss in weight resulting from the additional foreign matter removed, together with the reduced moisture content of the ginned lint, is such that, when added to the increased cost to the ginner who applies such high temperatures, little, if any, increased value is obtained. It has also been found through laboratory and field studies that, where seed cotton is subjected to drying air temperatures in excess of 250° to 265°, the fiber and spinning qualities of the ginned lint may be adversely affected.

The weight losses associated with high drying air temperatures are of very significant importance to cotton producers. For instance, during the past five years

in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta area, there has been a significant decrease in the average lint moisture content of cotton ginned on the elaborately equipped plants, or a decrease from approximately six percent to as low as three percent in 1949. In terms of weight per bale, this means that the producer loses an average of 15 pounds per bale by excessive drying. In addition, staple length is usually reduced as much as 1/16 of an inch, particularly on the longer staple cottons. Moreover, there are indications that when lint is dried in this manner, difficulty is experienced in packaging at the gin and at compresses.

Other operating practices which affect power costs are "tight-roll ginning" or fast ginning, and feeding seed cotton to the drying, cleaning and extracting system at rates greater than those recommended by the manufacturers. "Tight-roll" or fast ginning requires more power and consequently more fuel to provide movement of the gin saws through a tightly compacted roll box. Accompanying this increase in power requirements, however, is the almost certain damage to fiber properties by such operation. For instance, staple length is affected to an appreciable extent by such practices and there is an increased tendency toward neppiness. In addition, manufacturing waste is increased by fast ginning.

It has been observed that during the early part of the season, when cottonseed are green and contain excess moisture and the gin saws are new, there is a pronounced tendency to chip seed coat fragments off the seed in the ginning process. These seed coat fragments cause imperfections in yarn since it is very difficult, if not impossible, to remove them



## They Put 22,760 Bales Through Their Plants in 1949

**SUCCESSFUL** and trouble-free gin operation depends on competent ginner at the controls of good equipment kept in first-class condition. Shown above are two ginner who guided their plants through a difficult, though successful, season in 1949. H. O. Calloway, left, is the head ginner at the Shallowater Co-op Gin, Shallowater, Texas. Last year this plant, managed by R. B. Sport, ginned 11,600 bales. In one shift with the day crew this plant ginned 96 bales. At the right is Alton McNeely, foreman at the Fortenberry Gin, Route 3, Lubbock, Texas, owned by W. O. Fortenberry, president of the National and Texas ginner associations. This plant ginned 11,160 bales last year. Both gins are equipped with Statifier misting nozzles for moisture restoration. Calloway and McNeely report that the use of this equipment had a lot to do with a ginning season completely free of repairs to the gin press.



during mill cleaning and processing. Normally, seed are green for only one or two weeks at the beginning of the season and during this time the gins are not usually rushed. Therefore, gin operators have sufficient time to exercise extreme care in ginning during this period. An extremely loose seed roll is necessary to prevent the chipping of seed and consequent inclusion of seed coat fragments in the lint.

The practice of fast feeding seed cotton to the gin drying and cleaning system, while not materially increasing power costs, does result in not utilizing such machinery to the fullest extent possible. Driers and cleaners are designed to handle a specified amount of cotton in a given length of time. In this process, the seed cotton is spread evenly throughout the system. This permits all the seed cotton to come in contact with the screening surfaces. In addition, effective drying is accomplished where the seed cotton is spread evenly throughout the drying system. If there is an excess quantity of seed cotton in any one of these systems at a given time, the full effort of the drying or cleaning action provided is not realized because of the excessive amount of cotton present.

Where fast feeding occurs, it is not unusual to find as much as one-half bale, or more, of seed cotton on the overflow when the wagon or trailer is unloaded. Usually this cotton has been passed through the drying or cleaning system at an excessive rate and effective cleaning has not been accomplished. Some of the seed cotton on the overflow is passed through the cleaning and drying system as many as three or more times. Since the grade of the ginned lint is determined

by the "low side" of the bale, no apparent advantage is gained by such a practice. Moreover, by continued machining and drying of this overflow cotton, the weight loss associated with the removal of additional trash and moisture in this process is a loss to the producer. Also, there is an increased tendency toward damaging the staple by excessive drying and machining. It is essential, therefore, that separators be placed above the distributors in order that the seed cotton picked up from the overflow can be passed directly to the gin stands and thus by-pass the overhead cleaning and drying equipment.

## Paraguay's 1950 Industrial Oilseed and Oil Supply

Paraguay's industrial vegetable oils are tung, castor, palm and palm kernel oils. Tung oil and castor oil are primarily for export. About 40 percent of the palm oil is used for domestic soap production and the balance is exported, according to W. F. Lebus, American Embassy, Asuncion.

Tung nut production of about 4,500 short tons in 1950 was below expectations due to excessive rainfall during the latter part of the growing season. Based on the usual rate of extraction (15 to 16 percent), this crop should produce around 700 tons of oil.

Paraguayan producers have experienced no difficulty in selling tung oil, and it appears now that practically all of the oil from the 1950 harvest will be sold in the U.S. or other hard currency areas.

Paraguay's 1950 castor bean harvest,

estimated at 2,800 tons, is about 18 percent below last year. The reduced output is the result of heavy rains during early 1950 and low prices at harvest.

The castor oil industry in Paraguay had become relatively important in 1949, due largely to the compensation system of payments which allowed the producer a sizable financial return from his exports. With rising production costs, however, it is impossible for the producer to realize a return more than sufficient for operational expenses. If the Bank of Paraguay increases the rate of exchange to compensate exporters for foreign sales of domestic vegetable oil, it is likely that production will increase; however, at present there is little to indicate that such action will be taken.

Trade sources estimate that about 770 tons of palm oil and 990 tons of palm kernel oil will be produced in Paraguay in 1950. These estimates represent a considerable decline from last year's output of 2,300 and 3,400 tons, respectively.

It is estimated that approximately 60 percent of Paraguayan palm oil and palm kernel oil production will be available for export after requirements of domestic soap manufacturers have been met.

## Watkins Studies for Ph. D.

Marshall O. Watkins, assistant director of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service, Gainesville, is on leave of absence to study toward his doctor of philosophy degree at Harvard University under a Carnegie extension fellowship. He is specializing in extension administrative work.

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## In Peace or War—

# Our Agricultural Potential

**O**UR DECISION to strengthen our defenses, not only to meet the Korean situation but for whatever lies ahead, again forces us to take stock of our agricultural resources in terms of possible emergency needs. And judging from the heavy wave of buying in the weeks following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, many of our citizens had suddenly become worried about shortages.

Less than three months ago, we were concerned about the threat of surpluses of many of our important farm commodities. Stocks of wheat, corn, cotton, eggs, dairy products and several other commodities had been growing. Acreage allotments were in effect for 1950 on several crops. The government had been taking large quantities of some commodities out of commercial channels to keep prices at support levels set by legislation. Much thought was being given to the adjustments that must be made if farmers were to avoid the difficulties that plagued them through the 1920's and 1930's.

• **Supply Picture Unchanged**—The Korean outbreak did not, of course, change our supply picture overnight. We still have about the same stocks of farm products that we had a few short weeks ago. The crops we are producing in 1950 are expected to total larger than in five of the last eight years and output of livestock products will be larger than in most recent years. Supplies of food during coming months are expected to continue at the high level of the last two years, even if the armed forces take more.

The chief short-run effect of the new defense program on food and other farm products is likely to be a strengthening in demand, especially for meat, milk, fruits and vegetables. This would result largely from an increase in consumer incomes. But if a situation involving a high defense and international aid budget were to prevail for several years, would food supplies be adequate? Would we have ample food production capacity?

• **Need Ample Reserves**—In such a partial mobilization situation, the capacity of our farm plant seems fully adequate to produce sufficient farm products unless serious labor and material shortages develop. But we do need to continue to carry ample food and feed grain reserves to protect against the possibility of drought and other unfavorable crop conditions. And even with adequate overall production capacity we might need to shift more productive effort into products likely to be in strongest demand.

In our stock-taking of our agricultural resources, however, it isn't enough to think merely in terms of such a situation. In these uncertain times, we need to consider also our agricultural potential if total mobilization became necessary. How much and how soon could we increase production in case of need?

On this point, the way in which farmers responded to the requirements of World War II is an encouraging bit of

history. As we entered the war, farmers were beginning to recover from the effects of the depression and droughts of the 1930's. Although great strides in farm technology had been made during the preceding 20 years, relatively little of it actually had been adopted by farmers. Improved production practices in farming, as in industry, require new investment. Farmers generally in the years just before the war could not afford substantial capital expenditures.

The rise in prices of farm products and the wartime need for increased supplies provided the incentives for all-out production. Farmers drew heavily on the backlog of improved production practices that had been developed during the interwar years. The weather was favorable and agricultural output soared.

By 1942, the first year after Pearl Harbor, the output of farm products was 28 percent higher than the 1935-39 average and a sixth higher than in 1940. Output stayed near the 1942 level through 1945, even though workers were leaving the farms to enter the armed services or take jobs in the city. In 1942, farm employment was five percent lower than the prewar average; in 1945 it was 10 percent lower. Farm operators made up for the loss of workers by putting in longer hours themselves, and by using family workers more fully.

• **Improvements Continue**—The incentive to produce did not end with the close of the war. In the first few postwar years, prices of farm products rose and the need for food to feed the war-torn areas of Europe and Asia was critical. Farmers continued to adopt improved methods of production and output climbed. Output reached an all-time peak in 1948, and again in 1949, when it was nine percent more than in 1942 and 40 percent more than in 1935-39. Output is expected to fall off only slightly this year, even though acreage of important crops has been reduced. Despite an increase of 14 percent in our population since 1940 and our heavy exports of food, we have been eating 10 to 15 percent more per person.

Today, the farm plant is better equipped than ever before and more farmers have more of the "know-how" necessary for large volume production. Since 1935-39, farmers have tripled the number of tractors they use and more than doubled the number of trucks. This substitution for animal power has released many acres for the production of food for human use that had been devoted to feed crops. The number of other modern machines has increased tremendously. Crop production per acre has increased 30 percent above prewar. The number of animal units of breeding livestock is 14 percent greater while output per breeding unit is up 20 percent.

A measure of the resources farmers used in production in 1949—land, buildings, machinery and equipment, livestock

and labor—indicates that farmers used a fourth more resources than prewar. Since total output was up 40 percent, output per unit of production was about 12 percent higher.

The striking gains in productivity in the last decade by no means have exhausted all possibilities. Most of the forces responsible for past increases will continue if market conditions are favorable. Farmers will replace more horses and mules with tractors and the number of other machines on farms will increase. More lime and fertilizer, better conservation practices, improved varieties of plants and animals, more effective control of insects and disease, better feeding methods will be adopted by farmers. Furthermore, farmers will learn more about using these practices in the most productive combinations. Some new farm land is being developed from irrigation, drainage and clearing.

• **Quick Boost Possible**—If we are faced with an emergency that requires us to produce much more farm products, either for ourselves or other nations, output could be stepped up more rapidly than would be expected under peacetime conditions. How much and how quickly we could boost output would depend largely on the nature of the emergency and the steps taken to meet it. Although many factors would have a part in determining our agricultural productivity, the following are among the more important:

*How much time we would have:* If an emergency is to last for some years, new land can be brought into cultivation and farmers can change their production practices toward a higher level of production for a long period. Measures of this sort might require substantial outlays of money, labor, and materials.

For a shorter period, it would be possible to increase sharply the production of some products, such as wheat, at the expense of products less needed. Increased use of chemical fertilizers and lime is another way—probably the most effective way—to boost production quickly.

In some cases, measures to be taken to boost production in the short-run might conflict with long-run objectives. For example, continuous cropping of wheat at the expense of summer fallow might reduce output later on.

*How we decide to use our resources:*

## Gin It Better in '50

■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

"By following the recommendations emphasized in this program, the ginner increases the value of the producer's cotton in the local markets and broadens the demand and outlet for the cotton in the spinner's markets. At the same time, the ginner stands a better chance of increasing his ginning volume and being in a position to render better ginning service in continuous gin improvement efforts."

—FRANCIS L. GERDES  
In Charge, Stoneville Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.



Decisions about how all of our national resources are to be used would play a large part in determining how fast and how much farmers could increase output. Steps would have to be taken to see that enough labor was available if farmers were to produce at a maximum rate. The same would be the case for machinery, repair parts, motor fuel, oil, chemical fertilizers, and other supplies. Many of these items also would be in great demand by industry and the armed services.

• **Expenses Would Rise**—What incentives to produce farmers would have: In taking steps necessary to increase production, farmers would have to be certain that it would pay. In many cases, farmers would have to buy machinery, equipment and supplies. Operators and their families would have to work longer hours. Many would have to farm more intensively with the result that costs of production might rise relatively more than output.

*The weather and other hazards:* Our discussion of our agricultural production potential has been based on the assumption that the weather would be as favorable as the average for the last decade. But every farmer knows the danger of taking the weather for granted. If we should have a drought as severe as that of 1934, total farm output might drop as much as one-fifth. Furthermore, the effects would linger for several seasons afterward because of the reduction of feed supplies and the liquidation of livestock. Under such conditions, meeting emergency food needs would be difficult and might become critical unless ample reserves were available from previous years.

So far we have considered emergency food needs from the point of view of the potential productive capacity of our farms. There is another side to the problem—the consumption side—where much can be done if the need is great enough.

In the past, production of livestock products has taken nearly 80 percent of the land and 75 percent of the labor farmers have used for all food production. During and since the war, livestock products have provided about 45 percent of the food nutrients in our diets. By shifting part of our agricultural resources out of livestock production into food crops we could greatly expand our total food supply, in terms of nutrients.

• **No Shortage in Sight**—Such a course would change the average American diet considerably. It also would result in shifts in the use of land, labor, and other farm resources. It is not likely to become necessary, but it is one of the courses open if the need becomes great enough.

This brief review of our agricultural potential indicates that either in peacetime or in a period of international crisis farmers are likely to continue to produce enough food for our needs. With favorable weather and assuming that the necessary labor and supplies are made available, there seems to be no prospect for a critical food situation—*Sherman E. Johnson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, in The Agricultural Situation for September.*

• **Defoliation of cotton**, either naturally or with chemicals, is a must if the crop is being harvested with machinery. The speed of hand picking is increased and the opening of mature bolls is hastened when the cotton plants are defoliated.

## Planters Cotton Oil Promotes Officers

Several promotions have been announced by Robert D. Gorham, president of the Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., following the firm's forty-seventh annual meeting of stockholders early this month.

New vice-presidents of the Planters Cotton Oil are John D. Robbins, formerly secretary-treasurer and manager of the fertilizer department; William T. Melvin, formerly manager of the oil mill department; and George W. Gorham, Jr., formerly production manager. W. Maurice Daughtridge is also a vice-president of the company.

Theo H. Pitt was elected secretary and James L. Murphy was named treasurer of the firm. Benjamin B. Woodard was added to the board of directors.

## G-M Appoints John Lundahl Representative-at-Large

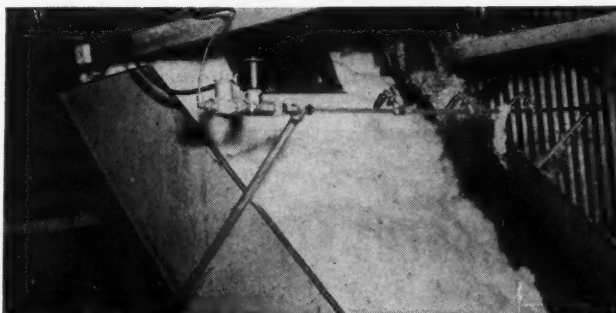
John Lundahl has been appointed to the newly created position of sales representative-at-large by the Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corp., it has been announced by V. C. Genn, general sales manager of the division.

Lundahl will be on special assignment, working with the regularly assigned sales representatives throughout the country. He will also be available when needed to assist in the engineering of special GM diesel engine installations in the industrial field.

• Cotton farmers are urged to destroy cotton stalks as soon as possible after harvest is completed. Reason . . . it's a good practice and will help hold in check boll weevils and pink bollworms.

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## Fats and Oils —

### U. S. Exports Drop, Imports Increase

United States exports of fats, oils and oilseeds (oil equivalent) of 137.9 million pounds during July 1950 were the lowest since October 1949. Exports in July a year ago on an oil equivalent basis totaled 186.1 million pounds.

Imports of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials into the U.S. during July 1950 totaled 87.4 million pounds (oil equivalent), an increase of about 15 percent from July 1949. Thus, net exports fell to less than half the net exports for July 1949. Decreases in exports were largely accounted for by sharp declines in peanuts, refined soybean oil and lard, while increased July imports were largely explained by heavier receipts of Philippine copra.

For the period January-July 1950, U.S. exports of all fats, oils and oilseeds amounted to 1,176 million pounds (oil equivalent), a decrease of 20 percent from the 1,478 million pounds exported during the same period of 1949. Exports for the first quarter of 1950 were some 18 percent greater than a year earlier. However, a sharp decline in April exports this year reduced the four-month total to 90 percent of the corresponding months of 1949. At the end of May cumulative exports were down 17 percent and at the end of June 20 percent, where they remained through July.

A significant shift in the character of 1950 exports compared with 1949 which had been noted earlier in the year was

still in marked evidence through the end of July. Heavy increases occurred in the exports of crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil and inedible tallow. These increases were considerably more than offset by sharp declines in refined soybean oil, shelled peanuts, lard, soybeans, edible tallow and refined cottonseed and peanut oils. In general there was a pronounced shift to crude vegetable oils and inedible tallow in the export column at the expense of oilseeds, refined vegetable oils, lard and edible tallow.

Total imports of fats, oils and oilseeds for the seven months, January-July 1950, were 630 million pounds (oil equivalent) compared with 536 million pounds for the corresponding period of 1949, or an increase of 17.5 percent. On a net basis, exports for the first seven months of 1950 were 546 million pounds (oil equivalent) compared with 942 million pounds in the first seven months of 1949. This means a decrease in the net export position for the U.S. of about 400 million pounds or 42 percent.

Only 13,591 short tons of palm oil were imported in the first seven months of 1950 compared with 24,491 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. All 1950 imports came from Africa, primarily from the Belgian Congo. Indonesia, the main prewar source of supply, contributed substantially to 1949 imports.

Imports of palm kernels which averaged close to 20,000 tons from a number of sources in the prewar period have been negligible during postwar years except for some 4,500 tons imported in 1949, mostly from the Belgian Congo. Only 45 tons were imported in the first seven months of 1950.

### Georgia Cotton Ginning Survey Is Under Way

A cost and quality survey of ginning in the Piedmont Area of Georgia is under way, with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., and the Georgia Extension Service cooperating in the study.

James F. Forehand, extension service cotton ginning specialist, said the study will include gins of all types, from very simple units up to the most elaborately equipped plants in the area.

Thirty-eight gins representing approximately 16 counties in the Piedmont Area have been selected for the project. The counties range from Franklin and Hart on the east to Coweta and Meriwether on the west, Forehand said.

Harvin R. Smith, agricultural economist with the Stoneville laboratory, is conducting the survey. He takes cotton samples from wagons, feeders and presses to determine trash removal, moisture content and grade and staple. He also checks gins on saw speeds, seed roll density, ginning speed and turn-out.

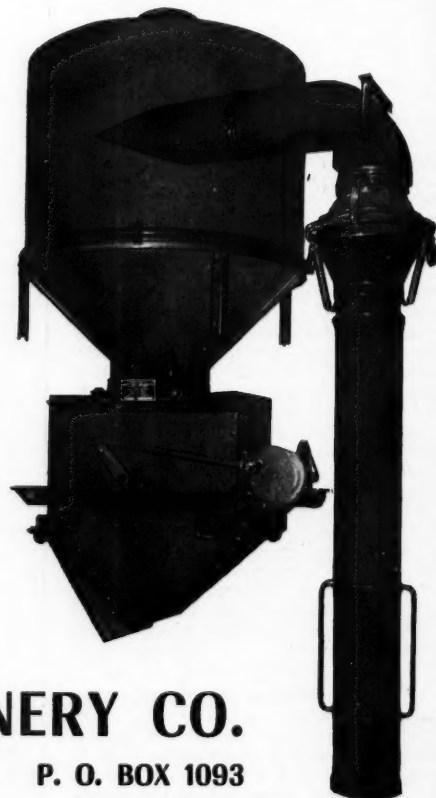
Forehand believes the study will be a boon to cotton farmers and ginners in the Piedmont area by enabling them to determine the quality of ginning provided by plants equipped with varying amounts of cleaning and drying equipment for handling hand-harvested cotton. The project will also show the costs of ginning services at plants equipped with different amounts of cleaning and drying machinery, and factors affecting efficiency of operations will be determined.

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## U. S. Cotton

### Exports, Imports Are Higher

Exports of cotton from the U.S. during the year ended July 31, 1950, totaled 6,003,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (5,770,000 running bales), representing an increase of 21 percent over the 1948-49 figure and 13 percent over the five-year prewar average of 5,296,000 bales. Exports of 277,000 bales (265,000 running bales) in July were larger than expected and above average for July due largely to heavy exports to Japan (112,000 bales).

The export movement was relatively heavy during the last 10 months of the season and seemed to gain momentum toward the end of the season. The surge of buying for export accounts in the latter part of the season was stimulated by anticipation of a small 1950 crop in the U.S. and a scarcity of American-type cotton already existent in foreign producing countries. Prices of U.S. cotton were lower in relation to those for comparable foreign growths except Mexican. Further improvement in the supplies of food and feed products in countries receiving ECA aid also was a factor that enabled these countries to divert a larger portion of their allocated dollar funds to the purchase of U.S. cotton. Relaxation of restrictions on the installation and operation of cotton mill equipment in Japan in recent months resulted in a sharp increase in imports of U.S. cotton into that country.

Exports in 1949-50 to countries receiving cotton under the ECA program totaled 3,634,000 bales or 60.5 percent of total exports although substantial quantities of this cotton were bought with funds derived from sources other than ECA. The total of 929,000 bales for Japan was exported under other types of U.S. government export aid programs and represented 15.5 percent of total exports.

Quantities of cotton that apparently arrived in China were considerably larger than expected early in the season. Trade records show 131,000 bales exported to China, 41,000 to Manchuria and 143,000 to Hong Kong, mostly for re-export to China. Exports of 407,000 bales to India in 1949-50 were by far the largest on record. The increase was attributed to the severe shortage of medium-staple cotton in India and a lack of sufficient quantities and higher prices for this type of cotton available from sources outside the U.S.

• **August Exports Jump** — Preliminary figures published by private sources indicate that exports in August 1950 exceeded 400,000 bales compared with 172,000 last August and a normal August export of 100,000 to 200,000 bales. Cotton export controls effective Sept. 8 require export licenses for cotton. It is certain, however, that the total of quantities available for export in 1950-51 will be considerably less than in 1949-50. Surpluses available from most foreign exporting countries (except Egypt) will be no larger than a year ago when they were relatively scarce.

• **Imports Also Rise** — Imports of 255,000 bales (of 480 pounds net) of cotton into the U.S. in 1949-50 were 47 percent above the total of 173,000 imported in 1948-49

but were slightly lower than for other recent years. Imports consist mostly of extra long staple cotton from Egypt and Peru and very short staple (harsh or rough types) from India and Pakistan, very little of which has been produced in the U.S. in recent years. All imports are subject to quota limitations except extra long staple 1-11/16 inches or longer, little of which is used in this country.

The increase in imports in 1949-50 was due in part to a change in the quota year for long staple cotton. The quota year formerly beginning on Sept. 20 was changed to Feb. 1 for 1950-51, which permitted the entry of a year's quota immediately after Feb. 1, 1950, in addition to the interim quota for Sept. 20 to Feb. 1.

Import quotas in effect at the present time include 30,244 bales (of 480 pounds

net) for cotton under 1 1/4 inch staple other than harsh or rough types under 3/4 inch. The quota for the latter type is 145,833 bales and for long staple 1 1/4 inches or more but less than 1-11/16 inches the quota is 95,118 bales.

### J. E. Walker, Ginner, Dies

Joseph Emmitt Walker, 72, ginner at Taylor, Miss., died Sept. 20 at his home. Funeral services were held Sept. 22 in Oxford, Miss.

Survivors include his wife and two daughters, Maude Walker and Mildred Walker of Memphis.

• All planting seed should be tested for purity and percentage of germination.

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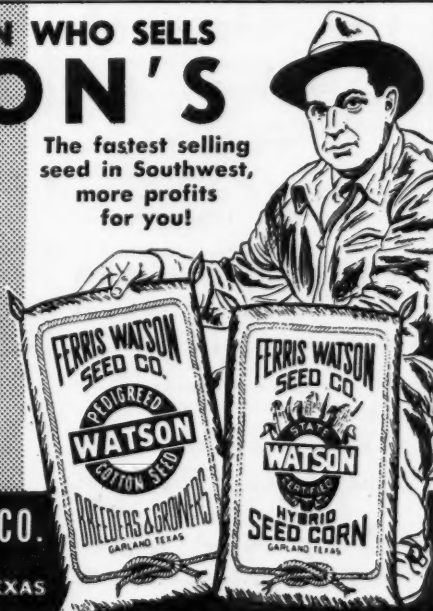
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for you!



## Trigg Gets Defense Act Agricultural Authority

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has delegated to the Production and Marketing Administration administrator, Ralph S. Trigg, the responsibility for planning and carrying out, under the Secretary's general direction and supervision, the functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950 with respect to food, farm equipment and fertilizer which were delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture in the Presidential Executive Order No. 10161.

Trigg has announced assignment of responsibilities within PMA under the



RALPH S. TRIGG

defense production program. He has also announced the establishment of new organizational units to coordinate and supervise the agency's defense program activities, and some related organizational shifts.

Existing commodity and functional branches and offices of PMA are given the basic responsibility for developing and carrying out programs and activities related to their normal fields of operation. PMA state and county committees, commodity offices and other field offices will be responsible for field administration of agricultural defense activities assigned to PMA in production, storage, distribution, allocation and related fields.

Organizational changes and new units established to coordinate PMA defense activities are: (1) An Office of Requirements and Allocations will serve as the central coordinating point for the development and determination of over-all food supply availability and requirements, allocations, production adjustments and related programs.

(2) An Office of Materials and Facilities will supervise the over-all determination of requirements for machinery, equipment, materials and services needed in connection with production, processing, transportation and handling of food and agricultural commodities.

(3) An administrator's program staff will assist the administrator's office in the development and coordination of defense program policies and plans.

(4) A price staff will be responsible for evaluations and recommendations with regard to price questions, including the use of price mechanisms to stimulate production, the effect of legal price minimum and other price provisions of the Defense Production Act, and the relationship of price to allocation controls, distribution, purchasing, inventory management and related activities.

(5) The former PMA Food Distribution Programs Branch has been redesignated as the Food Distribution Branch. Its broadened responsibilities will include determining civilian food supply requirements and directing cooperative programs and operations related to the food supply and its distribution.

(6) The former Price Support and Foreign Supply Branch and the former program management staff have been

abolished, and their functions and responsibilities have been reassigned either to the newly created units or to other branches and offices.

## Peanut Holdings Are Smallest of Record

Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts at mills and in off-farm warehouses on Aug. 31 were the lowest for any month of record beginning in 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported last week. Commercial supplies of farmers' stock at the end of August amounted to only 17 million pounds—less than half as large as July 31 holdings and 10 million pounds less than the 27 million pounds on hand a year ago.

Milling of farmers' stock peanuts during the past month was the lowest for any August of record. A total of 40 million pounds were milled during the month, of which 37 million were cleaned and shelled.

Milling operations for the 1949-50 season, which ended Aug. 31, totaled 1,596 million pounds. This compares with 2,051 million pounds milled during the record high 1948-49 season.

Total disappearance of shelled peanuts during the 1949-50 season amounted to 899 million pounds. This compares with a disappearance of 1,297 million pounds last season. Disappearance as computed approximates domestic consumption and exports of shelled peanuts.

A total of 505 million pounds of edible grade shelled peanuts were reported used in peanut products during the 1949-50 season. This is about four percent larger than the 484 million pounds reported used last season. More peanuts were reported used this season than last for each major peanut product except for salting.

## Ralston Purina to Install Solvent Unit at La Fayette

Ralston Purina Co. will install a new solvent extraction unit in its soybean oil mill at La Fayette, Ind., President Donald Danforth has announced.

The new plant is expected to be ready for operation early in the summer of 1951. During construction of the solvent unit the company's present mechanical extraction plant will be kept in operation.

## GIN It Better in '50

■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

"It provides a sound basis around which ginners can plan their operations for 1950. It offers information which will enable ginners to turn out better grades without fiber damage—a goal they are all working toward."

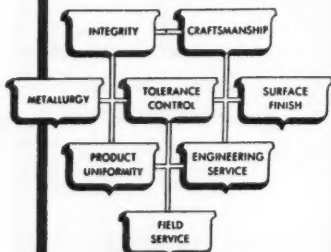
—BILL JACOBS, Marketing Economist, Division of Production and Marketing, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

8

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Producers Federation, the National Creameries Association and the American Butter Institute.

Only once before had the colored margarine issue been decided by statewide referendum. That was in Ohio, where the electorate last November approved a colored margarine measure by a vote of 1,282,606 to 799,473. Ohio's 1949 legislature had refused to approve an initiated measure to legalize yellow margarine, but by obtaining additional signature its sponsors succeeded in referring the issue to the voters.

If Michigan's electorate follows Ohio in approving the yellow product, margarine forces will be in a stronger position to plead their cause in other states next year. However, if dairy interests succeed in killing the Michigan proposal, their position will be correspondingly strengthened when next year's legislative sessions start in other states.

States, besides Michigan, which now prohibit the manufacture or sale of colored margarine are Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

No major change in state laws affecting margarine resulted from the comparatively few state legislative sessions held this year, although there have been numerous indications that the issue will be raised on a wide scale next year when more lawmaking bodies will convene.

A bill suspending for another year a state law prohibiting the use of margarine in institutions that derive any of their support from tax funds was enacted by the 1950 New York legislature, which

**N**ATIONWIDE interest in the protracted and continuing controversy between the dairy and margarine industries is focusing on the state of Michigan, where the electorate will decide in November whether the sale of colored margarine should be permitted.

Although Congress this year repealed federal margarine taxes, Michigan and 15 other states still outlaw the sale of yellow-colored margarine. Six states impose excise taxes on margarine, ranging from five to 20 cents a pound, and 14 states require license fees from margarine retailers and wholesalers. Many states restrict the sale of margarine with complicated identification laws and impose other types of curbs.

The controversy over margarine is thus a long way from ended in the states, but rather will become more important at the state level as a result of the Congressional action. With the federal curbs now removed, dairy interests will more strongly defend the state restrictions and seek the enactment of new restrictive state laws next year, when the legislatures of 44 states convene in regular session. On the other hand, the margarine forces will vigorously seek to extend the gains they have made in recent

years toward abolition of the state as well as federal curbs.

Outcome of the forthcoming referendum in Michigan will attract widespread attention as a key to possible action in other states on the issue. Both sides in the controversy are well aware of the strategic importance of the Michigan vote and are making every effort to rally their respective forces.

The Michigan controversy dates back to 1948 when the Michigan Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association led a campaign which succeeded in obtaining 176,243 signatures on initiative petitions to amend a 1901 law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of colored margarine in the state. These petitions were submitted to the 1949 Michigan legislature, which enacted a law permitting the sale of colored margarine.

Michigan dairy interests organized a Dairy Action League, which succeeded in gathering more than enough signatures to petitions preventing the 1949 colored margarine law from going into effect and referring it to voters at the forthcoming general election. Aiding the Michigan dairy industry in its efforts to kill the colored margarine measure are such national groups as the National Milk

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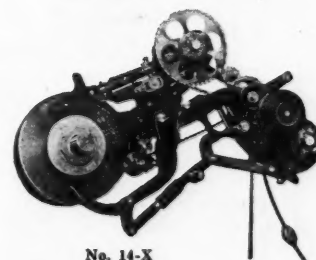
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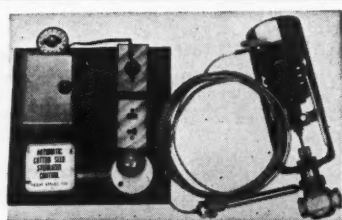
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once again, however, rejected all proposals to legalize colored margarine.

Gov. Chester Bowles unsuccessfully proposed that a special session of the Connecticut legislature reconsider its action of last year and permit the sale of the colored product.

A bill to repeal Georgia's tax of 10 cents per pound on margarine was sidetracked in the Georgia legislature after it was pointed out that the measure would kill the import tax on coconut oil and other out-of-state fats which are used in margarine. It was said the authors of the repealer had not been aware that the 10-cent tax does not apply to margarine made from Georgia-grown products such as cottonseed oil.

Louisiana's legislature this year approved a bill to repeal a 16-year-old state tax on margarine that never had been collected.

In 1949, the last year of heavy state legislative activity, bills to permit the sale of colored margarine were enacted in California and New Hampshire, but rejected in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington. New legislation to ban the sale of colored margarine was enacted in Montana but killed in Kansas. Special state taxes or discriminatory license fees against margarine were repealed last year in Connecticut, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming; reduced in Idaho, but increased in North Dakota. Bills to repeal such levies were defeated in Iowa and Wisconsin, while a margarine tax reduction measure was defeated in Utah.

Bills permitting the use of margarine in public hospitals and institutions were enacted last year in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, with the New York measure temporary in character. A similar proposal was defeated in Nebraska.

## Argentina Ups Flaxseed Acreage and Exports

Argentina's 1950-51 flaxseed acreage is estimated at about 3.7 million acres compared with 2.7 million last season, according to G. J. Dietz, U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires. Assuming normal yields and average abandonments, the coming harvest should approximate 35.5 million bushels. In the important producing areas seedings are taking place under favorable conditions and with a sufficient supply of subsoil moisture. Germination is good, but colder weather will be necessary to strengthen young plants and to prevent weed growth.

Shipment of flaxseed was renewed this year with liftings for the first six months totaling 960,000 bushels. The United Kingdom took an advance of 803,000 bushels against the Argentine commitment to sell flaxseed beginning July 1, 1950. France took 157,000 bushels.

January-June shipments of linseed oil reached 88,180 short tons against 4,050 in the same months of 1949. Principal destinations were the United Kingdom, 70 percent, and France, 12 percent.

Large linseed oil contracts with the United Kingdom, France and Germany, reported previously, are awaiting fulfillment. Total disappearance this year may be somewhat larger than oil output. Sale of 8,800 tons was negotiated with the Netherlands. The outlook remains obscure, but most observers see little prospect of shipment above 185,000 tons this year under present conditions.

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## Gin It Better in '50

### ■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

"The four points outlined are all very necessary if cotton is to be ginned right. It is our obligation as ginners to process our farm customer's cotton in such a way that it will bring him top market value. It is especially important during this short crop year throughout the Belt that we all take a personal interest in our customer's cotton so that we can keep the farmer's income as high as possible."

—J. F. McLAURIN, President  
The Carolinas Ginners Association, Inc., Bennettsville, S. C.

### A Single Spark

### Is All You Need to Start A Cotton Fire

A single spark is all that is needed to start a cotton fire, in the field, at the gin or anywhere along the route from farm to spinning mill, the National Cotton Council warns in its industry-wide campaign to reduce fire losses.

Prevention of sparks and consequent fires begins with the worker in the field when the cotton is being picked, the Council explains. Rocks, bits of metals and "strike anywhere" matches often get into seed cotton when it is being harvested, loaded or transported at the gin. A spark is caused when these objects strike metal parts during the ginning process, thus igniting the highly inflammable lint.

Exhaust sparks from tractors or trucks pulling or hauling loads of cotton also are believed to be the source of some cotton fires. At the gin or compress improperly adjusted machinery or faulty electrical wiring may cause sparks. There is danger of sparks also from "fork lift" trucks and other equipment used to transfer bales of cotton at the gin, compress or warehouse.

"Don't Smoke Near Cotton," the Cotton Council stresses in warning that the burning cigarettes, cigars, pipes and matches of careless smokers are among the most dangerous of all fire hazards.

### Producers Buys Agricultural Products Co., Phoenix

The entire stock of Agricultural Products Co., Phoenix, Ariz., cottonseed oil mill, has been purchased by the Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., of which H. S. Baker is president.

The Phoenix mill will continue to operate as an independent organization, company officials have announced, with the name unchanged. Officers are H. S. Baker, president; J. E. O'Neill, senior vice-president; J. B. Mayer, vice-president; A. T. Mann, secretary-treasurer; and D. J. Jones, assistant secretary-treasurer. O. J. Perry will continue in his capacity of mill superintendent at the Phoenix mill.

## Philippine Copra Exports Show Sizable Increase

Copra exports of 81,084 long tons from the Philippine Republic during August again exceeded all monthly shipments since January 1948, when 84,950 tons were exported. August shipments showed an increase of 20 percent over the July total of 67,017 tons.

Destination of August exports, by quantities, were as follows: U.S., 57,848 tons (Pacific 44,012; Atlantic 6,543; Gulf 7,293); Canada, 2,550; Japan, 6,201; Venezuela, 6,435; Belgium, 1,000; Syria, 1,000; Italy, 1,600; Netherlands, 1,000; Norway, 1,000; and other European, 2,450.

January-August exports amounted to 378,185 tons of copra and 35,959 of coconut oil, or a combined total of 435,263 tons, copra equivalent. Copra exports for the seven months were up eight percent over the comparable period of last year, but coconut oil exports were down about 10 percent.

## Dr. L. S. Ellis Is Injured

Dr. L. S. Ellis, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and director of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, was injured in an automobile collision at Fayetteville Sept. 14.

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## General Crop Report

(Continued from Page 14)

of the Great Plains and southern mountain states, and range livestock have maintained their good condition.

• **Oilseed**—Tonnage produced in 1950 will be nine percent less than last year. The record soybean crop of 275 million bushels, although nearly one-fourth larger than last year, will not offset the smaller quantities of the other three oilseeds. Flaxseed is nearly an average crop of 34 million bushels, but the 1,656 million pounds of peanuts is about 15 percent below average and the cottonseed tonnage may be nearly 40 percent less than in 1949 and 15 percent below average. The total oilseed tonnage, however, will be one-fifth above average.

• **Soybeans**—Soybean prospects improved slightly during August. Sept. 1 conditions point to a crop of almost 275 mil-

lion bushels. This is around 50 million bushels above last year and about 110 million bushels above the 10-year average production. The yield of 21.2 bushels per acre indicated this year is under last year's record of 22.4 bushels and, if realized, will be the third largest on record.

Weather conditions during August were generally satisfactory for soybeans although cool weather in the main soybean areas delayed maturity of the crop. The slow development subjects some acreage to danger of frost in northern soybean areas. Little serious damage is expected, however, if killing frosts hold off until about the usual dates. Early frosts on Aug. 19-20 hit the west north central states but caused only slight damage. Conditions vary widely by states. In Minnesota yield prospects have dropped sharply from a month ago. This has been the result of a combination of frosts and slow growth due to cool and dry weather. Missouri reports the highest

## Get It Better in '50

■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

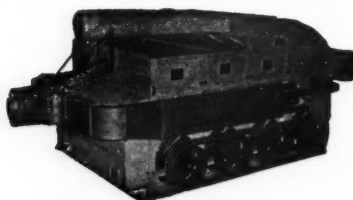
"With the restricted acreage under which we are now operating, together with the tremendous loss farmers have encountered from insects this year, it becomes more necessary that ginners make available to the cotton farmer the best possible job of ginning that can be done and the 4-Point Program is the best solution to get this job done. It will not only help the farmer derive more profit from a short crop but will encourage him to continue the planting of more cotton in the future while improper ginning methods would be discouraging."

—AMOS L. KOBS, President  
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Elk City, Okla.

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yield of record and the Nebraska yield equals the record. The heavy producing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have maintained or improved their good yield prospects of a month ago, although development of the crop has been slow due to cool weather during almost the entire growing season. Combining in Illinois was expected to be well started by the fourth week in September, which is about two weeks later than last year. In Iowa, the crop is much later than last year and in the northern part of the state at least a month (to Oct. 1) will be needed for the crop to reach full maturity. A few fields in the northwestern part of the state were near a complete loss due to killing frosts on Aug. 20, but the total damage was not significant.

In the South Atlantic area conditions showed some improvement, especially in Virginia and North Carolina, the major producing states in that area. Excellent yields are reported in both states. Prospects have also improved in the south central states with about average yields expected. Record and near record yields are reported in Mississippi and Arkansas, the two heaviest producers in the area. The high yields there may be attributed to good weather and to a shift of acreage to the productive Mississippi River Delta area.

• **Peanuts**—Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,656 million pounds. This is slightly less than indicated a month ago, and compares with the 1949 crop of 1,876 million pounds. A decline in the estimate for the southeastern area due to reduced yield prospects was almost completely offset by an improved production outlook in the southwestern area.

There was no change in prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina area during August. Weather in this area during the month, while not damaging, was not conducive to good peanut development.

Dry weather during August reduced prospects in the southeastern area. Some localities received scattered showers during the month but wide areas had received no rain for a period of four weeks.

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Moderate to heavy rains fell generally over the area the last of August following a tropical disturbance which covered northwest Florida and most of Alabama. These rains were excessive in some sections and may result in damage to peanuts already stacked. The time of digging the Runner crop depends upon its response to the recent rains.

In the southwestern area excellent weather during harvest improved production prospects in Texas. Prospects in Oklahoma and New Mexico remained unchanged during August.

• **Flaxseed** — Production prospects for flaxseed improved during August. The crop is estimated at 34,142,000 bushels, an increase of 11 percent from the Aug. 1 forecast, but still about 22 percent less than the 1949 crop. However, this year's crop is only two percent less than average. The smaller crop this year is due to reduced plantings since the yield per acre is higher—9.1 bushels estimated on Sept. 1 compared with 8.9 bushels per acre last year.

There was substantial improvement of the flax crop in the northern areas during the past month. All of the North Dakota crop was in bloom or had bloomed by Sept. 1 although some of the late acreage was still subject to early frost damage. Harvesting of flax had started in North Dakota with approximately 10 percent of the crop threshed or combined by Sept. 1. With the exception of the northwest and east central areas, the Minnesota crop improved during August. Except in the extreme north, the crop reached maturity and yields are better than anticipated. The cool weather resulted in a good fill despite dry soil conditions in much of the state.

South Dakota flax production is up from Aug. 1 due to favorable temperatures and rainfall. Prospects in Montana are excellent. Dry land fields in northeastern counties have been free of grasshopper damage and have put on a heavy set of bolls. The flax crop in eastern Washington has been harvested. Warm weather during August matured Oregon's Willamette Valley flax crop and harvest was virtually completed by Sept. 1.

## CALENDAR

### Conventions • Meetings • Events

• Oct. 5-6-7 — Pima Festival. Pecos, Texas. For information write the Chamber of Commerce, Pecos, Texas.

• January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• April 2-3-4, 1951—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5, 1951—Joint convention North Carolina-South Carolina crushers' associations. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va.

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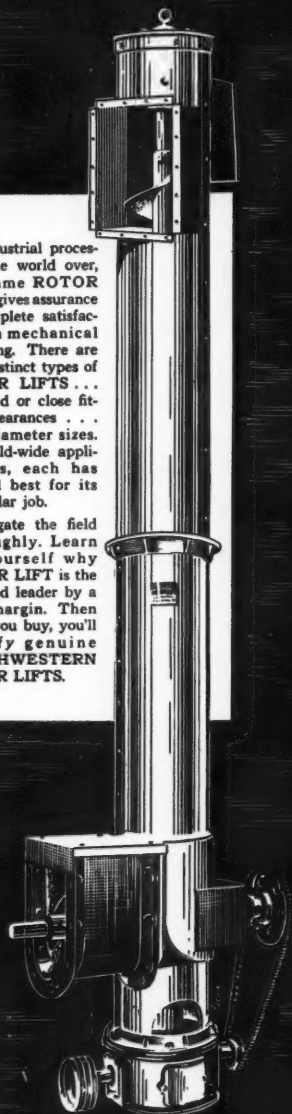
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## Laugh IT OFF

He had just stolen a hurried kiss. She (very indignantly): Don't you know any better than that?

He: Sure! Give me time.

A middle-aged Negro woman sat crying on the steps of the county court house.

"Why, aunty, what's the matter?" asked a passing white man.

Between sobs and sniffles she spoke. "Mistuh, my ol' man's done d'vo'ced me. And dat ain't all—de jedge done give him all three chillun. An' dat ain't all—weren't none of 'em his chillun anyhow."

Wife: "You never remember our wedding anniversary."

Husband: "I do, distinctly. According to your present age it happened when you were three years old."

When the teacher asked little Johnnie how he enjoyed Easter Sunday, he came across with the following tale: "Pop and Mom painted some real pretty Easter eggs for Sis and me, and then hid them in the hen house so we couldn't find them. About that time, Joe, our rooster, came along and took one look, dashed over the fence into the next yard and kicked the heck out of the peacock over there."

Rastus: "Where are ya goin', boy?"  
Sambo: "It's goin' down to git myself some tuberculosis stamps."

Rastus: "What is dey? I ain't never heard tell of 'em."

Sambo: "Every year I gits myself fifty cents worth of dem tuberculosis stamps an' stick dem on mah chest an' I ain't neber had tuberculosis yet."

Visitor: "Where's your daddy, Sonya?"  
Sonya (age 4): "He's out in 'a gawage, fitsin' the dam car."

Two old ladies were discussing their physical ailments. Said one: "So your trouble is constipation. What do you take?" Said the other: "I just take my knitting."

Minister: "Richard, what does your father say before each meal?"  
Richard: "Go easy on the butter, kids."

Dim lights have the highest scandal power.—Duncan Caldwell.

A lady opened her refrigerator door, and a rabbit was sitting there.

She said, "What are you doing here?"  
"Well, this is a Westinghouse, isn't it?"

The lady said, "Yes."  
"Well," said the rabbit, "I'm just westin'."

First Nurse: I was never so tickled in my life as when I boarded that homeward bound boat, after the war. I came across with a lot of wounded soldiers.

Second Nurse: So d'd I—and twel e of ficers.

The cute little thing entered the Doc's office with a worried look.

"Doctor," she said, "I need an operation."

"Major?" asked the Doctor.

"No," she said, "sergeant."

"You don't seem to realize on which side your bread is buttered."

"What does it matter? I eat both sides."

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... They are made from choice leather specially tanned to prevent deterioration when not in use. Each crimp is moulded into shape.

... Although both the outside and the re-inforcing filler are of solid leather, Flexotype Crimps are flexible requiring no softening, and are ready for immediate installation.

Use Flexotype Crimps for a perfect pressure seal. No leakage. No power loss. Your mill supply dealer has them, or write to

**ALEXANDER  
BROTHERS**

Leather Belting and  
Industrial Leathers since 1867

406 N. 3rd Street, Phila. 23, Pa.

Branches: Charlotte, Chicago  
New York, Dallas



*The Talk Is Now About Gullett's New  
Dynamic-Pneumatic Lint Cleaning Gins*

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**They Are Doing the Job  
in South Texas Now**

---

The results being obtained in the field are more than we claimed for them, and the customers and cotton buyers are giving them high praise.

It is now possible for ginner interested in seeing these new lint cleaning gins in operation to see them under actual field operating conditions. At the plants listed below these gins are now in operation, and in addition our new Model 100 Super "X" Extractor Feeders are in operation above the gin stands.

**R. W. Andrus Gin**  
Alice, Texas

**J. P. Bowlin Gin**  
La Feria, Texas

**Nordheim Farmers Coop. Gin**  
Nordheim, Texas

We wish we could give you all the facts pertaining to the fine sample, turnout and good grades. Reports are coming in daily, and we are more convinced than ever that this new system is the answer to many of the ginner's problems.

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**GULLETT GIN COMPANY**

**AMITE, LOUISIANA**

**ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

•

**DALLAS, TEXAS**

•

**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

# HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

## LINT CLEANER

Efficient

Ample Capacity

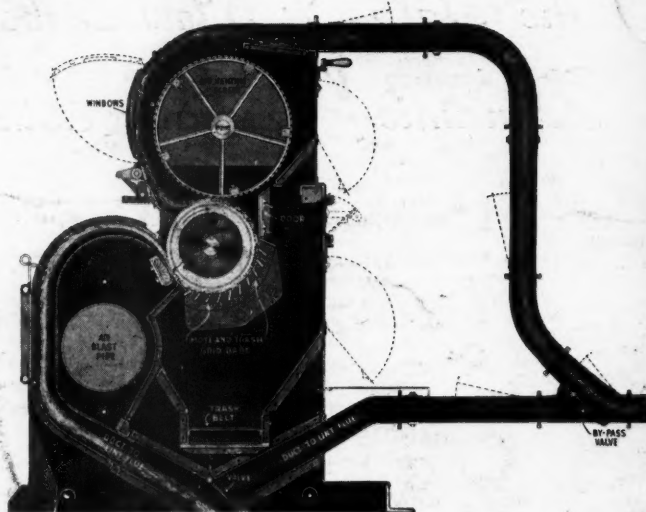
Simple in Operation

Improves Sample—No Damage to Fiber

Profitable to Ginner & Producer

Three Years Field Tested

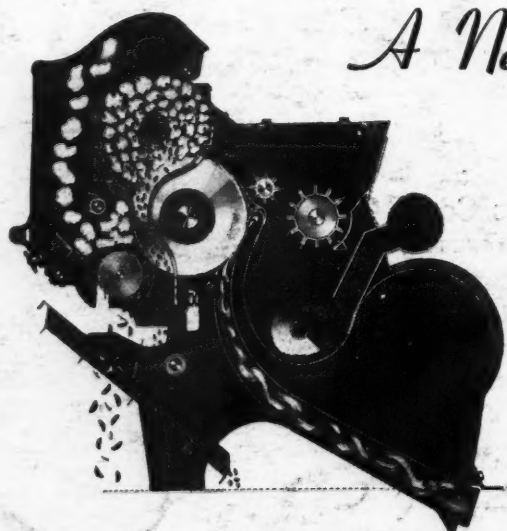
Fits Any Make Gin



# HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Sherman, Texas



## *A New Double Feature*

FIRST: A NEW 90 SAW GIN for increased capacity. Designed with same spacing for Saws, and Ribs, making Roll Box approximately 7" longer than our 80 Saw Gin, but Gins set on same centers and take same building space. Built in either Up or Down Draft Type.

SECOND: A NEW SUPER MOTING DEVICE, consisting of a Grid or Stripper Bar, a revolving rubber-flight wiping or cleaning Roller, and a second rubber-flight Roller located to the rear of the cleaning Roller, with edges of these two Rollers forming a Mote Suction Duct with self cleaning surfaces.

This combination device REMOVES and KEEPS a MUCH GREATER Volume of motes and trash OUT OF LINT STREAM, and definitely improves the sample.

*Manufactured by*

## THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS

MEMPHIS

ATLANTA

